

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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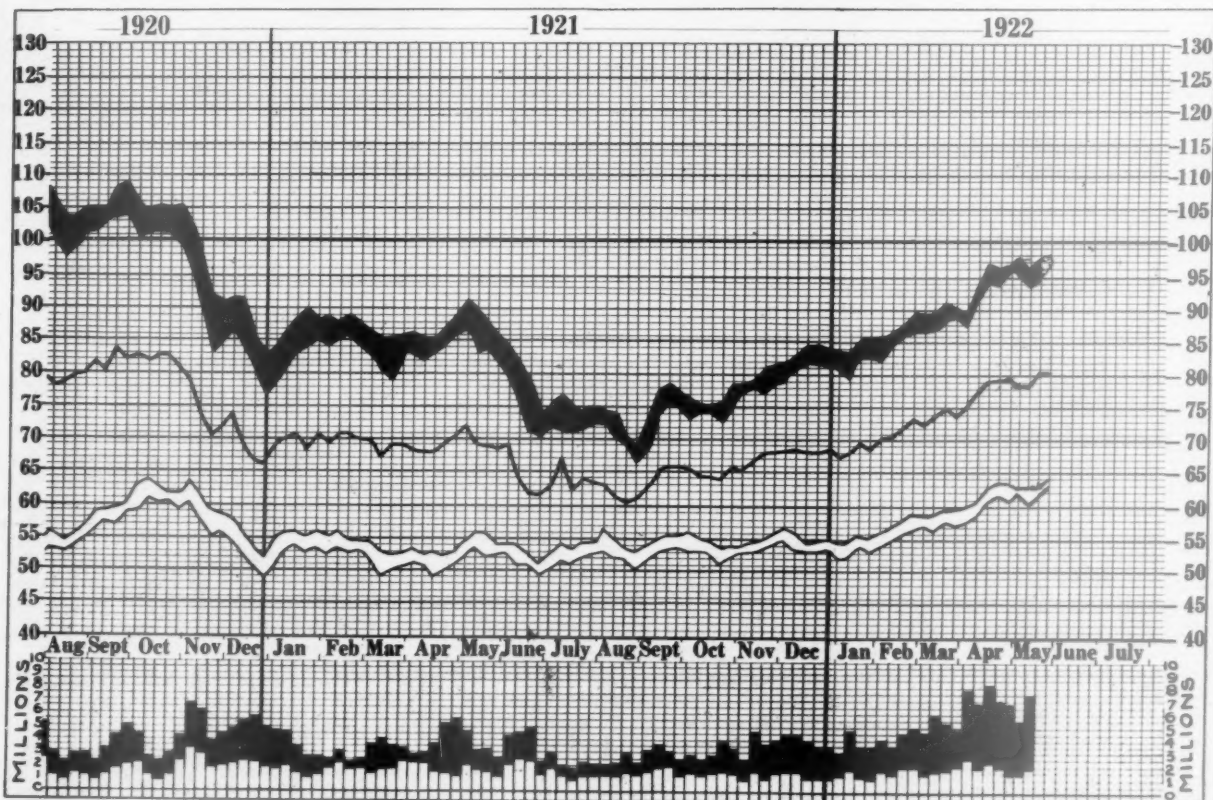
Vol. 19, No. 489.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922

Ten Cents

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922

Ten Cents

Study of Rate Cut Gives No Cause for Alarm

By Rodney Bean

Special Correspondence of The Annalist.
Washington, May 29, 1922.

It was not to be expected that the railway executives would greet with acclaim the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing a general horizontal reduction of freight rates of 10 per cent. below the level fixed by rates which became effective on Aug. 26, 1920, but, nevertheless, there is nothing in such a situation to cause the executives very grave alarm concerning the future.

There is plenty of evidence that business at last is entering upon the stage where talk of "boom" times is not entirely out of place or unsound, and conservative experts have calculated that with a return of prosperity the carriers will make a comfortable living, to employ a homely phrase, even with the reductions ordered.

There might be added to this the prediction that a certain measure of relief to the railroads where wages are concerned is to be expected. It may not be a heavy cut, but nevertheless the promise is that there will be sufficient reductions to reduce materially the operating expenses of which so much has been heard.

If the reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission meant a flat decrease of 10 per cent. from the present level of rates there might be more reason for concern upon the part of the management of the carriers. But that is not the case. In the majority of instances, where reductions have been made voluntarily or by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission subsequent to Aug. 26, 1920, the 10 per cent. decrease now ordered replaces reductions already made.

There are some exceptions, as, for instance, in the case of hay and grain in the Western territory, where a 16½ per cent. decrease became effective as of Jan. 1, 1922, and this remains in effect. But the 10 per cent. cut now ordered is not added to the 16½ per cent. Experts for the carriers, who are apt to make the situation from the viewpoint of the carriers as conservative as possible, have figured out that were the provisions of the present rate reductions applied to the level established as of Aug. 26, 1920, the loss in operating revenue to the railroads would be \$450,000,000 annually on the basis of business done in 1921.

However, the same experts admit that losses in revenue because of reductions made voluntarily or by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission subsequent to Aug. 26, 1920, and prior to the issuance of the last decree cut into operating revenues by \$200,000,000.

This would leave the actual loss in operating revenues based on business of 1921, because of the new decreases in rates ordered, at not more than \$250,000,000 annually. This might very well lead to the conclusion that the new order did not call for a decrease of

more than 6 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., if the decrease were to be estimated on the basis of revenue losses.

There are those who feel that if the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be interpreted as final and that no additional increases are to be ordered for the present the decision may be considered not unfavorable to the future of the railroads. Probably it is less of a reduction than the carriers had expected to face.

It should be taken into consideration also that this decrease in operating revenues as figured on paper does not necessarily mean that the carriers will suffer a continued decrease in net operating income if business continues to advance. In fact, quite the opposite is the case.

Even with the decreases ordered the rates which the railroads retain are greatly in advance of rates the management of any of the carriers would have hoped for at this time prior to the changes in the economic fabric of the nation incident to the World War. Even with the present wage schedules the railroads are left in a position where they are obtaining revenues for which few precedents can be found.

THE Interstate Commerce Commissioners made a point of this fact in rendering their reports. The decision contains the following statement:

Rapidly changing conditions since August, 1920, make the actual results of operation and the percentage earned of little value as a guide for the future unless viewed in the light of present and prospective conditions. The carriers, in response to our request, introduced statements of what the results of the operations of Class 1 roads would be for a constructive year, based upon the traffic of 1921, under rates and costs prevailing in February, 1922. The statements reflect net railway operating income of \$443,609,800, or a yield of 5.06 per cent. on a valuation of \$8,775,000,000 for the Eastern group; \$95,350,869, or a yield of 4.25 per cent. on a valuation of \$2,243,499,045 for the Southern group; \$368,732,961, or a yield of 4.49 per cent. on a valuation of \$8,206,000,000 for the Western district, and \$907,693,630, or a yield of 4.72 per cent. upon a total of \$19,224,499,054 for Class 1 carriers in the United States as a whole. The valuation used is that taken by us in Increased Rates, 1920, supra, for all railroads, as adjusted by them in their estimates to cover Class 1 roads, with additions and betterments of \$330,000,000 to Sept. 30, 1921, for the Eastern group; \$116,449,045 to the same date for the Southern group, and \$332,000,000 to Dec. 31, 1920, for the Western district, a total of \$778,449,045.

In its conclusions the commission added this comment:

The net railway operating income of all carriers has exceeded \$900,000,000 in only two years, 1916 and 1917. In 1916, the most prosperous year in the history of the railroads, it aggregated \$1,051,543,860, and during the three years of the test period the average for Class 1 carriers was \$906,524,492, approximately the amount which accrued as annual rental to the carriers under Federal control.

What the railroads had chiefly to fear was that the Administration, for political purposes possibly, would succeed in forcing down rates to a point that actually would be destructive under the changed economic conditions faced in 1922. This, it would seem reasonable to assert, has not been done. The Administration hoped for much deeper cuts in some directions than the I. C. C. ordered, but it did not go to the extreme of forcing such cuts.

The members of the I. C. C. do not wholly accept the calculations made by the carriers on the basis of a "conservative year" as given above and believe that the experts for the carriers were guilty, perhaps, of giving the carriers the benefit of the doubt in making their estimates. In fact, the Commissioners are frank in stating that in their opinion, with the new rates in force, the railroads would be very well off. They summed it up in these words:

Any additional tonnage released should be handled under a favorable operating ratio. Shippers and carriers alike agree that if the freight traffic of 1921 is increased by a given percentage the percentage of increase in operating expenses should be one-half as great. It appears that under present rates, and with an increase of 10 per cent. or more in traffic over that of 1921, not only would the net railway operating income of the carriers as a whole for the next twelve months be substantially in excess of the fair return herein determined, but it would greatly exceed the corresponding figure for any year in the history of railroad operation.

Experts for the carriers assert that they have not been able as yet to figure just how hard the carriers in some of the districts will be hit, but that they are collecting the data. It is obvious that the carriers of the Eastern district will suffer the greatest losses. As pointed out, there will be no change in the rates on agricultural products in the Western territory. But on the other hand, the railroads of the Eastern district are in best shape to stand a temporary loss. In March their operating income was 7.8 per cent. on valuation, or 1.8 per cent. above that necessary to meet the requirements of the Transportation act of 1920. April earnings, it is predicted, will show a decline, due probably to a large extent to the falling off in coal loadings. But the general situation as regards other car loadings is favorable, rather than unfavorable.

It is significant that the tone of the Interstate Commerce Commission decision indicated that the Commissioners felt that the rate cuts ordered were less than they would like to have granted for the welfare of business. Certainly there was nothing in the decision to indicate that any of the Commissioners felt that a serious blow had been dealt at the solvency of the lines. There was the expectation that the carriers would do very well under the new schedule with an increase of business. Commissioner Eastman, in fact, indicated that

in his opinion there should be a re-opening of the rate decision in the event that wages were reduced. He said:

We have no right to assume or to conclude that wages will be or ought to be reduced. Nevertheless, these wages, which constitute the chief factor in railroad operating expenses, are now on trial, and it is at least possible that they will be reduced. If they should be, we must either re-open our proceedings and make a new determination, to the confusion of industry, or the country must forego for a time so large a reduction in freight rates as would have been possible if we had postponed our decision.

It is my best judgment that it would have been wiser and better if we had announced several weeks ago that our decision would be deferred until after the Labor Board had acted, not for the purpose of in any way prejudging the question of wages or of influencing the action of that body, but for the purpose of so timing our own action that we might be assured that the rates which we were prescribing would be the lowest possible under the law and the rates most likely to remain stable for some considerable period of time.

There are no sufficient grounds for predicting, however, that the Interstate Commerce Commission contemplates re-opening the case for the present in the event that wages are reduced by the Railroad Labor Board. The conclusion drawn by those who have studied the decision is that the rates established may be accepted as final for some months to come unless, indeed, the executives, in compliance with the suggestion of President Harding at the recent White House dinner, volunteer to make further cuts in some directions.

WHERE the question of valuation is concerned, the carriers seem to have won a substantial victory. The conclusions drawn from the decision are that when final valuation figures for rate-making purposes are determined upon the total will be slightly in excess of \$19,000,000,000.

It was not so long ago that some of the executives were concerned lest the commission determine that the fair valuation should be fixed at less than the tentative valuation of \$18,900,000,000, upon which rates have been adjusted since the Transportation act became effective. It is to be expected that the carriers will make the most of the rate reductions ordered in their fight for reduced wages. This is shown by the fact that some of the executives already have criticised the reduction ordered, the establishment of 5½ per cent. instead of 6 per cent. or more as a fair return on valuation and the forecast of the commission that the valuation will not, at least, fall below the tentative valuation of \$18,900,000,000.

One conclusion which seems to be justified is that when the agitation is over the carriers will find that the ratio of operating cost to operating revenue will be not unfavorable, and that the general situation will be much more comforting to executives and investors than it was before the war period. Developments may not bear out this optimistic prediction, but at least there are sufficient grounds to make it at this time.

Railroad Labor Board Economics

By Benjamin Baker

PROBABLY the American public at large would be opposed to abolition of the Railroad Labor Board, which is the public's sole visible defense against the possible disaster of a general railroad strike.

There is reason to think that the board has received (as many would say that it deserved) much less than all the credit for heading off the threatened strike of the train service brotherhoods last October. Yet the general fact remains that there was a Labor Board and a threatened strike; that the board intervened, and that for one reason or for many the strike did not occur. The superficial logic of this juxtaposition of events may be faulty, but there is reason to believe that it carries with it a large proportion of the public. It seems evident to the public that it must have some defense against dangerous railroad strikes, and the Railroad Labor Board appears to be accepted as a more or less effective agency of protection.

What is not so evident to the public (and what seems, indeed, to have received little attention from some of those who might be expected quickly to recognize the significance of it) is that the Labor Board, besides being a defense against country-wide strikes, is playing an exceedingly important part, almost willy-nilly, in shaping our national economics, and is in the way of being the partly active, partly passive instrument of establishing far-reaching departures from our present economic practice.

All that the Transportation act has explicitly in view is such adjustments of railroad wages and working conditions as will prevent serious interruption of interstate commerce. But it is quite possible that a board, in carrying out this main intention, will establish other conditions not clearly contemplated by Congress when it passed the Transportation act that will ultimately prove a serious burden on the country, committing both the Government and the public to economic practices that neither had foreseen, and that neither may approve when they face the accomplished fact. In reality, a new economic practice is in process of establishment through the Labor Board.

This article is not intended as a hostile criticism of the Railroad Labor Board. It seems to this writer that the board has been saddled with a task that, under the imposed conditions, no body of men could discharge to the ultimate satisfaction and advantage of the whole country. That task and its conditions are prescribed by the Transportation act, and if it is impossible of satisfactory accomplishment the responsibility is, of course, ultimately with Congress. Yet at the same time the interpretation of the task laid down by the act has up to the present time rested almost exclusively with the Labor Board, and if the board has construed its own powers and obligations with a breadth which may ultimately prove to be economically unsound and burdensome, it is perhaps not unfair to connect this discussion more with the board than with Congress. The significance of the act lies in the application of it. The importance of the discretion which the board inevitably exercises in applying the act is that this discretion becomes in some degree legislative power. It therefore throws light upon the quality of the law itself, and also has a very important bearing on the general problem of regulation through appointed commissions—a problem that bids fair to become increasingly important among our various administrative puzzles.

The board's broad construction of its duties and powers under the Transportation act is bounded by the widest interpretation that can be argued from

the language of the statute. In one of its many expressions on this point the board said:

“... The Transportation act was not enacted primarily for the protection of the rights of either carrier or employee, except in so far as such protection was involved in the paramount purpose of the act—that is, to insure to the public as far as possible efficient and uninterrupted railway transportation by protecting the people from the loss and suffering incident to the interruption to traffic growing out of controversies between the carriers and the employees who do their work. This is the Congressional assertion of a public right.

But here at once enters the element of discretion. Does any particular dispute threaten such a “serious interruption of commerce” as the act directs the board to prevent? The record of the board suggests that it sees in every disagreement—one might almost say, in every difference of opinion—between the railroads and their employees a potential interruption of interstate traffic, and therefore an occasion for the exercise of the board's powers. There is no other plausible explanation for its intervention in the dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad and those of its shop employees who wanted the national officers of their federation brought into the negotiations on their working rules on the Pennsylvania. Circuit Judge Page's recent decision in the injunction suit brought by the Pennsylvania against the board on this issue—that in this instance the board had undertaken an intervention for which there is no authority in the Transportation act—may or may not be sound law, may or may not be sustained on appeal to the higher court. But it does show with perfect clearness that on this Pennsylvania issue the Labor Board, if it had been moved by a different economic outlook, could have adopted the reasoning of Judge Page's decision and could have refused to intervene in what the Pennsylvania officials now have judicial countenance in calling a “purely administrative issue.” With a different economic outlook, that is, the board could have decided to restrict its jurisdiction instead of taking its actual course of extending it possibly beyond justification by the act.

Aside from the general issue of broad construction or narrow, the board actually acted, in this Pennsylvania case, on another issue not formally or explicitly recognized by it, namely, the question whether the board would encourage or oppose on individual railroads arrangements in the nature of “employee representation.” It is a matter of history that the Pennsylvania Railroad, both now and for many years past, has been unusually successful in maintaining friendly relations with its employees—not out of a fine-spun altruism, but out of the practical, sane perception by its officials of what a sound and workable employment policy required. There is a growing conviction in the industrial world, supported by much evidence of the most convincing quality, that voluntary harmony between employers and their workers, resting on agreements relating to their own special relationships in each case, is in every way preferable to an industrial “peace” imposed either by the fiat of Government bodies or the militant pressure of organized labor. The Labor Board's action in the Pennsylvania case was, at least by exclusion, a decision adverse to the extension or the existence of such relations on the railroads.

A more explicit and emphatic illustration of the same “broad construction” attitude appears in the board's recent decision in the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company's car repair contract. The really fundamental idea of the decision is contained in this sentence:

A strike by the employees of a contractor or contractor-agent of a carrier would as *effectually* [italics mine] result in an interruption to traffic as if the men were direct employees of the carrier.

Therefore, aside from all other considerations, the board must take jurisdiction of these repair men. Here again we find the element of administrative discretion acting to establish the broadest possible interpretation of the Transportation act. That act gives the board jurisdiction of the disputes which, in its judgment, are likely to cause “serious interruption of commerce.” In the Indiana Harbor decision the board, it may be thought, has progressed considerably beyond the necessary (or even the reasonable) implications of the language of the act. A contractor's strike, the board says, might interrupt traffic “as effectually” as a strike in the carrier's own shop.

But this may be true, and it may also be true at the same time that the interrupting effect of a strike in the carrier's shop would be practically nil. The board does not say in this decision that a strike in the contractor's shop would cause a “serious interruption of commerce,” or any interruption at all—merely that it would or might be as dangerous as something else concerning whose mischievous capacity nothing is declared. In other words, the board seems to have set up in this decision the *possible occurrence of a strike* as the test of whether or not it should assume jurisdiction in this or that matter. Obviously, this very broad construction is not forced upon the board by the actual language of the Transportation act.

It seems hardly disputable that the board might have taken some such position as this: “We are charged to prevent serious interruptions of commerce, but the obligation to prevent such interruptions rests primarily on the carriers and their employees, and the board proposes to emphasize that duty of the carriers and their employees by refusing to consider ‘disputes’ until they seem reasonably to threaten such interruption. We will then intervene, relying on public opinion guided by our findings to prevent an open suspension of traffic. The board conceives its function to be that of a court, not that of an industrial detective.”

The logical extension of the board's reasoning in the Indiana Harbor case may well seem a little startling. If a strike on any work being done for a railroad is per se a dangerously potent prospective cause of a serious interruption of commerce, why would not the Labor Board be justified in taking jurisdiction of wages and working conditions

on all contract work for railroads, such as car building, the rolling of rails and the manufacture of other equipment in plants as to whose private and non-railroad status there can be no difference of opinion?

Whichever or whatever interpretation of the board's powers under the act be the correct one, the first main point that stands out from the board's record so far is that it is extending Government control of one of our largest and most vital industries to the widest limits for which it can argue a justification from the Transportation act. Admitting, as practically every one does admit, the compelling necessity for some measure of Government control over labor disputes on the railroads, there still remains a very vital question, more or less. Shall we put into the railroad business all the Government intervention for which we can argue a justification in the statutes? Or shall we allow as little as will serve the main purpose of Government control? Shall the Labor Board be left to work out its present broad construction policy, guided now and then by court decisions in test cases that may be brought by the railroads? Or shall the Transportation act be amended in the way of requiring and directing the board to interfere no further than events compel it to? Clearly, the situation will not stand still. Is the country for the utmost of Government in business, or for the smallest measure of it that will serve our needs?

RIGIDITY of employment conditions and labor prices is another leading feature of railroad economics that finds expression through the Labor Board. In this matter the board has no such breadth of discretion as it has in interpreting other aspects of the Transportation act. The policy was inaugurated by the United States Railroad Administration under war conditions which emphasized the practical advantages of national wage scales and nation-wide uniformity in working rules and conditions. This principle of uniformity, excusable in an emergency like the war, was continued by Congress in the Transportation act with the probable main idea that any other system would result in serious railroad strikes. In this expectation, if there was such, Congress was probably well justified, for the attitude of railroad labor in the first eighteen months after the armistice, like that of all other organized labor in this country, was perceptibly—well, let us call it haughty. The compliant attitude of the Railroad Administration had encouraged in labor leaders a state of mind that could be peacefully altered only by the impersonal pressure of changed economic conditions. The pronounced economic changes of the last

Continued on Page 582.



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The Effect of Gold on Prices and Currencies

By Dr. R. Estcourt

FROM time to time addresses are given and articles appear expressing wonderment at the extraordinary and increasing accumulations of gold in this country, and speculating as to the probable effect on prices and other consequences that may be expected as a result of such accumulations. In a monthly magazine of wide circulation a financial writer has just adverted to this subject at considerable length, correctly expressing what are the views of a large number of people. While considerable factual enlightenment is to be obtained from a perusal of the article, its general tendency is to give the reader the feeling of his having acquired fresh knowledge while leaving him without any clarification of ideas on the subject.

This defect arises from the cause so frequently alluded to in this journal, a failure to establish an adequate concept of the significance of the terms used and a loose use of the same term to cover varying concepts even in the same paragraph. We are told that "strenuous efforts are being made by bankers, by economists and by the leaders at Washington to prevent the immediate operation of the quantitative theory of money, or so to modify and subdue its action that no serious consequences may ensue. They all realize that to permit another period of inflation of credits and its consequent inflation of prices to be again perpetrated would be most disastrous." Here are two statements obviously intended to relate to the same matter; the operation of the "quantitative" theory of money is, apparently, regarded as equivalent to inflation of credits, the prevention of one as equivalent to the prevention of the other. As a matter of fact, the two propositions need have no connection. It is easy, however, to pass from a consideration of one to a consideration of the other by a process of muddy thinking, by permitting a term to change its concept during the progress of the argument.

Consider first the "quantitative" theory of money, or as it is more usually called, the Quantity Theory. It is really not a theory at all but an axiom, a self-evident truth. Simply stated, it is this: When an arbitrary selection of a commodity has been made for use as money, in terms of which all other commodities are to be valued, any increase in the quantity of that selected commodity calls for a corresponding increase of the total of all other commodities. It is the question of a balance sheet again. For every item on one side there must be on the other side either a corresponding item or an expansion there of existing items. Therefore, if all the goods for sale are balanced against all the money ready to be spent in their purchase, and the quantity of such money is increased without a corresponding increase in the quantity of the goods, the price of the goods will be raised until the total price equals the total value of the money.

This proposition appears so simple that we are at once encouraged to pass on without fixing in our minds the necessary concept. In the first place, the balance sheet in which we are concerned may be a balance sheet relating to the market of a small town, of a great city, of a whole country, or of the entire civilized world. The proposition will hold good for any area, but its accuracy is only demonstrable so long as the conditions in that area are stable. Consequently, a concrete illustration of its workings is not easily obtainable during a brief period, even in a circumscribed market. It is next to impossible to become aware of the exact quantity of marketable goods existing at any se-

lected moment in a large area, especially an area including more than one country. Mental speculation on this fact is the basis of all market speculation. When an operator in the wheat market has informed himself of what he believes to be the potential demand for wheat, and finds that there is a world shortage in incoming crops, he buys wheat in the expectation that wheat will rise. Consciously, or unconsciously, he is working on a belief in the operation of the Quantity Theory in a circumscribed area in respect of one article, which operation under such circumstances reduces itself to a question of supply and demand, with which every one is acquainted.

The quantity theory, however, is propounded more particularly in regard to all money and all exchangeable commodities, not with an intention of illustrating an operation of the law of supply and demand, but with the sole purpose of drawing attention to the effect of an increase or decrease of money in face of an assumed fixed quantity of goods. While, apparently, so simple in any single aspect presented, the theory is extremely elusive in its complete presentation. The principal reason of this is the absence of an absolutely fixed concept of what we mean by money. We wrongly imagine that every one means the same thing, but when two or more persons compare notes it will be found that, so soon as they agree upon a concept to which the term is to be limited in the discussion, they find the concept expanding in their minds. The reason for this expansion will be found in a failure to adequately recognize the perpetually changing conditions of commercial intercourse, not only domestically but internationally.

There was a time when all precious metals were the property of the State or of the monarch, as the case might be. There would have been no value in this monopoly if these metals could not have been forced upon the producers as an adequate exchange for products. Therefore, metallic money was invented as a medium of exchange. Pieces of metal were stamped and by edict given certain names and relative values. The producers were then compelled to give a certain quantity of goods for some fixed value in stamped metal, or money as it was called. Sometimes they were compelled to perform services which were similarly measured, as today the conscript has his pay arbitrarily fixed. Those performing the services were able, owing to the edict, to compel a producer to part with the quantity of goods allowed to be exchangeable for the piece of money.

The operation of the quantity theory changed prices. With a higher yield from the mines the agents were willing to part with more money for the same quantity of goods; with a less yield a greater quantity of goods or services was demanded. The alternative was taxation or an issue of token coinage. The former process increased the rapidity of circulation, repairing deficiency of currency by increased velocity; the latter adulterated the currency. Under any of these conditions the operation of the quantity theory was perfectly demonstrated.

During the last three centuries, however, circumstances have entirely changed. Modern banking has come into vogue with ever-increasing intensity. Today the medium of exchange is no longer money, but currency. Modern currency consists of the metallic and paper money of a State plus bankers' currency, the latter being by far the larger in amount wherever commercial conditions are sound. State currency today is only used in cash transactions.

In all other transactions bankers' currency is used. The issuers of bankers' currency, whether consciously or unconsciously, exercise the function of maintaining an exact balance between commodities ready for exchange and the medium of exchange; in other words, the obtaining of perpetual equilibrium in the quantity theory balance. If it were possible to obtain absolute equilibrium we should have a stabilized dollar and stabilized prices. Whatever end individual bankers may have in view in carrying on their business, the unconsidered end of banking is to produce this stabilization. Therefore, theoretically the aggregate banking world takes into account the total amount of State-issued currency and the total amount of commodities ready for immediate exchange, and adds to the amount of State-issued currency just that amount of bankers' currency which will make the two sides balance. As production under modern conditions is constantly increasing and the quantity of goods awaiting exchange is, therefore, perpetually growing larger, the quantity of bankers' currency would constantly increase in a well-ordered State, other things remaining equal.

Into the output of bankers' currency there are, occasionally, surreptitiously injected what are known as accommodation bills. The effect of these is to upset the assumed calculations of the bankers and to produce an unpremeditated excess of currency which inflates prices, that is to say, aggregate prices of commodities are increased to an amount that will not only balance the total of State and bankers' currency, but will balance those issues plus the accommodation bills. It is part of the business of the banker to track out these bills, which are spurious currency, and to eliminate them.

WHEN circumstances above related are given consideration it becomes obvious that the proportion of metallic coinage to the total of State and bankers' currency combined is perpetually diminishing. As a matter of fact, even in this country, the vast metallic currency constitutes only about 3 per cent. of the total. When we realize that fact it is clear that the days have long passed when an influx of gold could have any appreciable effect on prices. Any increase of gold can affect prices only to the extent to which such gold is proportionate to the whole amount of currency in circulation, both State and banking currency. We are so obsessed by theories expressed in grandiose terms of paper issues and reserves that, directly this proposition is enunciated, we argue that the influx of gold would at once justify a further issue of paper. Certainly it would, but that is begging the whole question. A further issue of paper, so far as it affects the quantity theory balance sheet, is precisely the same as a further debasement of coinage or an increase of accommodation bills. Coming suddenly into the commercial arena the paper and gold would, of course, have the temporary effect of raising prices by precisely the proportion which that fresh gold and paper combined bore to the total issue of currency, assuming production to remain at the same level. If, simultaneously, production increased to a like amount with the added State currency, then there would be no alteration in prices. Meanwhile, however, in the absence of such increased production the banking world would automatically, and perhaps unconsciously, strive to restore equilibrium through reducing the issues of bank currency by an amount equivalent to the added gold and paper and, in a very short time, the result would be secured. This would, of course, occur only in a well-ordered State or Feder-

ation like our own. Probably no regard whatever would be paid to the matter and anything might happen under one of the amateur Governments such as have been recently set up in Central Europe. In such places trade and finance is at present conducted haphazard without any deference to economic principles, so that instances of what occurs there afford only illustrations of how not to conduct a State.

It now becomes clear that the "operation of the quantity theory" in terms of increased gold supply and the phenomenon of "inflation of credits," are two very different things. There was a time when an increase of gold supply could produce an appreciable increase of prices, but today nothing but an inflation of credits can bring about that result. It is, therefore, altogether misleading to couple the two phenomena together in successive sentences as if they were equivalents.

A number of needless puzzles also are introduced into discussions of this question of gold and the quantity theory. On one page, what is probably near the fact, is stated that the total of gold mined since the fifteenth century is \$18,000,000,000 and that there is a mystery as to where nearly half of this has gone, only about \$9,000,000,000 being known to exist at the present time. Yet, on the very next page, allusion is made to the well-known statement of Jacobs that, prior to the Christian Era, the value of the precious metals in the Roman dominion was \$1,800,000,000, and that four hundred years later it had fallen to one-fourth of that sum. Now, the two periods are practically the same, four hundred years each. In the latter period three-fourths of the supply disappeared, and in the former instance half the supply disappeared. There is no mystery. There was hoarding and abrasion in both cases. The larger loss in the latter case was due to the greater prevalence of hoarding in those days. The loss by abrasion during four centuries was really very small when compared with the loss by abrasion of other metals, having due regard to their relative bulks and values. There is very little doubt that the loss of iron by abrasion bears a far greater proportion to the quantity of iron in use, or which has been mined, than the loss of gold bears to the gold that has been mined, even allowing for the far greater care that would be taken of the more valuable metal. We open our eyes when the subject is gold, because we reverence gold as almost synonymous with currency in the vulgar concept, and we ignore a greater loss on iron because we treat most iron with contempt in view of its vastly greater mass.

There is another misleading array of statistics frequently advanced by sup-

Continued on Page 584.

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The Legislative Week in Washington

Special Correspondence of The Annalist.
WASHINGTON, May 27.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission ordered for all districts a horizontal decrease of freight rates of 10 per cent. from the level established by the increases granted on Aug. 26, 1920. Passenger rates and the surcharge on Pullman fares are to remain unchanged.

The Finance Committee discussed the possibility of reporting the soldier bonus legislation to the Senate within a week or ten days. Democrats are inclined to act favorably on the McCumber bill. The situation is still uncertain.

Secretary Weeks, in commenting on the forthcoming visit of the Philippine delegation, said that independence for the Philippines at this time would throttle the economic development of the resources of the islands.

The Navy, Commerce and Post Office Departments urged Congress to continue the mail convention for the Oceanic Steamship Company, which carries mails to the South Sea Islands.

Administration leaders are planning amendments to the Transportation act of 1920 to be enacted at the next session of Congress. President Harding favors bringing the Railroad Labor Board from Chicago to Washington to be in more intimate contact with the I. C. C. There was disappointment over the rate decision, which did not meet the desires of the Administration.

The Borah resolution for the recognition of Soviet Russia was opposed in the Senate by Senator Edge of New Jersey, who stated that recognition under the present conditions in Russia would be an infamous act and the repudiation of everything America stands for. Leaders said the Borah resolution had but little chance of adoption.

Nathan A. Smyth resigned as general

counsel of the United States Shipping Board.

Secretary Hoover issued a call for a conference of the operators of non-union mines producing bituminous coal to meet in Washington at 10 A. M. on May 31. Another effort will be made at that time to reach an agreement on a plan to prevent profiteering and speculation in coal as a result of the threatened shortage caused by the continuation of the strike.

The Lockwood committee, in a memorial to the Senate on the housing situation in New York, charged that the contractors and the unions are controlling the building industry through illegal means, and are profiteering in materials. The committee asked that Congress permit the importation of material now excluded by the tariff.

The White House expressed the opinion that the nation was on the eve of a wholesome business revival. Reports have reached the President of a labor shortage in some sections. The steel industry expects to run short of employees if the present advance in activity continues. The Department of Commerce, in its survey of business conditions, predicts a steady advance to better times.

The hearings on the Administration's ship subsidy bill were closed. The bill will be reported in revised form to the House the week of June 5. The White House believes the bill will pass the House by the end of June, and expressed the hope that the Senate would take it up at this session, while the tariff legislation is in conference.

The Senate passed a bill, introduced by Senator Harris of Georgia, designed to aid farmers in obtaining credit through the broadening of the Government warehouse.

Francis L. Hawes of the Federal Trade Commission told the Senate Agriculture Committee that the charges that

the "fertilizer trust" controlled prices, fixing them so high that farmers were unable to buy in quantities sufficient to meet their needs, were largely without substance.

The Senate Appropriations Committee considering the military bill made provision for a regular army of 133,000 men and 12,500 officers. The House appropriations were increased \$46,000,000, as the House provided for only 115,000 men and 11,000 officers.

On a motion by Senator Lodge the House bill authorizing a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The farm bloc in the House turned against the recommendations of the House committee and adopted the Senate bill amending the Federal Reserve act so as to increase the membership of the Federal Reserve Board by the addition of a representative of the agricultural interests.

THE House adopted a bill granting perpetual charters to national banks instead of charters for twenty-year periods, as under the existing law.

The House bill, increasing the limit of indebtedness of the Philippine Islands from \$30,000,000 to about \$72,000,000, was passed by the Senate without opposition.

The Dempsey bill, authorizing improvements for rivers and harbors, was passed by the House by a vote of 209 to 18. Funds amounting to nearly \$40,000,000 must be provided.

An amendment to the immigration law, which would exempt farmer immigrants from the 3 per cent. restriction, was proposed in the House by Representative Steenerson of Minnesota.

Former Governor R. A. Cooper of South Carolina was sworn in as a mem-

ber of the Federal Farm Loan Board, succeeding A. S. Lever of South Carolina. Dwight Davis of Missouri was nominated to succeed himself as a member of the War Finance Corporation.

The proposal by Thomas A. Edison of a new plan for the extension of long-term credits to farmers was taken under consideration by a committee of the agricultural bloc in the Senate. The plan contemplates the issue of a series of farm currency through a central Federal farm bank.

Discussing railroad problems before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of the Northern Pacific, estimated that 2,000 locomotives and 6,000 freight cars were in such a condition as to make repairs necessary.

Secretary Hughes informed Ambassador Geddes, by note, that the United States Government will be glad to negotiate a treaty looking to the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway, to enable ocean-going vessels to reach Great Lakes ports.

The United States Shipping Board deficit in the operation of vessels in April was less than \$3,000,000 for the first time in the history of Government operation of ships.

Attorney General Daugherty announced that he would take charge personally of the war frauds cases.

Republicans endeavored to force a closure in the tariff debate. Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, served notice that the minority would not be gagged. Senator Simmons, Democrat, said that the bill, probably, would pass the Senate late in July and be sent to conference.

Secretary Mellon offered another issue of \$200,000,000 worth of 3½ per cent. securities dated June 1 and maturing Dec. 15th.

Railroad Labor Board Economics

Continued from Page 580.

two years have visibly done their work upon the labor leader mind. This was clearly indicated by the refusal of the shop crafts leaders last Fall to join in the train service strike order. The train service leaders were less judicious, and they experienced the not inconsiderable humiliation of seeing a strike order which they intended only as a threat (with the confident expectation, even hope, that the Federal Government would prevent them by injunction from carrying out their threat) fade hopelessly into the impossible in face of the united condemnation of the country. There was then a useful purpose to be served by continuing, at least for the period of economic transition, the rigidity taken over from the Railroad Administration.

Nevertheless, the rigidity of employment and wage conditions represented in the nation-wide standardizations now in force under the Transportation act are a serious economic burden on the railroad industry and run counter to accepted practice in all other industries except bituminous coal, where there are authentic signs of the approaching end of it. In its directions to the Labor Board the Transportation act specifies seven elements that the board shall take into consideration in fixing wage scales, the first two elements being (1) the scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries, and (2) the relation between wages and the cost of living.

These are the two most important elements in wage determinations, and in all other industries they find recognition in considerable variations of wage rates as between cities and towns in different parts of the country. Few things are more evident than that the cost of living on any predetermined scale varies substantially from place to place. A

wage sufficient to maintain a given standard of living in A, may allow a margin above needs in C, and be painfully less than adequate in D. In other industries wages vary with these (and other) conditions. On the railroads the Transportation act permits no variations. In the interest of a uniformity whose only recommendation is that it facilitates nation-wide decrees, the act forces the payment of "average" wages which for varying reasons in different places are often economically unsound.

Such an "average" wage is in many towns and cities higher than is necessary to procure for the railroads the labor they have to seek in a local competition with other employers. In other places it represents a fair, even competition. In certain large cities the railroad employee accepting this wage is at a marked disadvantage in comparison with non-railroad workers in the same region and with other railroad employees in places where expenses are normally lower. In respect to wages by themselves, the railroads suffer along with many of their employees from this unnatural rigidity of wage rates, imposed upon them for the sole reason that it facilitates the settlement of wage rates by wholesale, under a law which does not recognize the actual economic structure of the labor market.

Another burden, laid in this instance on the railroads rather than on their employees, is due to the "rules and working conditions" inherited as a Railroad Administration war measure of temporary expediency, but continued with only trifling modifications under the decisions of the Labor Board. These rules by themselves create a specially favored class of craftsmen—mechanics, blacksmiths, boilermakers, &c.—who are no more producers of transportation than

are the employees of a private car-building plant, but whose wages, both on the wage scale basis and by virtue of special rules, are up to the present time markedly above those of similar craftsmen in the places where most of these railroad workers are employed, and where, it would seem, their wages and earnings should be determined by local labor market conditions.

In regard to the rigidity—and some will say the uneconomic character—of many of the labor costs imposed by the Transportation act upon the railroads, the inevitable first question is whether or not the country is paying too much for its whistle; whether or not the essential continuity of rail transportation really demands such an extensive strait-jacketing of the industry as is now in effect. It is open to any one to argue that present restrictions are a reasonable price to pay for the absence

of grave railroad strikes in the last two years. It is also open to these same persons or others to argue that national standardizing of wage rates and working rules is a social advance which ought to be applied to all industries.

Certainly this latter view is shared by very few men actively responsible for business undertakings. The persistence and further solidifying of the present order in the railroad industry will by their very existence strengthen this economic levelling tendency. The present railroad order of things cannot be confined to the railroad industry without an ultimately strenuous resistance on the part of other industries. Where does the larger public interest lie? Certainly, as it seems to this writer, in a critical study of present measures, a cool forecast of whither they lead and a firm decision as to where we intend to go.

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India's Menace to World Gold Standard Restoration

By John Oakwood

PLANES such as those initiated at Genoa for measures to bring about the restoration of a world gold standard are seriously menaced by the inroads India continues to make on available monetary supplies. India not only has crowded the United States out of the world gold market at London, absorbing virtually all the new South African production arriving there, but is, also, actually drawing substantial amounts away from this country. Gold that goes to India is lost for all practical monetary purposes.

The Genoa scheme called for a meeting of representatives of the central note-issuing banks of the leading nations, including the Federal Reserve System of the United States, and was to be held in London, soon after the adjournment of the conference at Genoa, to consider means for a more prompt return to the gold standard in Europe than seems possible through the working of ordinary international trade forces. The scheme was proposed to the subcommittee on finance by its President, Sir Robert Horne, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. In respect to participation by the American Federal Reserve, Sir Robert Horne said:

America holds the bulk of the gold of the world and could make a great difference in the success of any European scheme. It would be to her interest to collaborate, since it is impossible for America to isolate herself from Europe as it would be for England to do so. As the proposed congress of issuing banks is not a governmental proposition, I do not think the Federal Reserve Bank would object to taking part in it.

HOW important the return to a gold standard has come to be considered in Europe, in notable contrast to the widespread agitations prevalent there not so long ago for the monetary abandonment of gold and the substitution of some kind of credit for it as a basis for currency circulation, was made manifest by Prime Minister Lloyd George in an address to the England House of Commons, in which he said:

The fact that international trade has broken down is one which has affected this country very specially, and it is not merely because Europe is impoverished but because machinery has been shattered. Trade is dependent upon currencies, exchange and credit, and they have all been broken down. What is the reason currency has gone adrift? It has broken from its moorings; it is drifting helplessly. One of the first things to be attended to is the restoration of the exchanges. We must have a sound basis to proceed on in this country. But before trade can be fully restored you must have established everywhere convertibility of currency into gold, or its equivalent—convertibility of liquid assets lodged in banks of a country maintaining a free gold market. That will involve the revaluation of currency. The world cannot afford to wait until currency is restored to par. What matters is stabilization at a figure that can be maintained and which will, therefore, constitute a reliable basis of international commerce.

Coupled with the manifestations from Europe of a return to the sound money faith, and of a desire to make heroic efforts to get back to some sort of a gold standard, even though only partial at first with complete restoration as the ultimate aim, there has, also, been evident something of a complaining attitude toward the United States because of its sequestration of so huge a proportion of the world's gold supply, unavoidable though that has been, and suggestions have been put forth for getting some of it back to Europe by summary means. "Keynes has even gone so far as to propose that the Federal Reserve Board, for a period of five years, make

temporary loans of gold, at 10 per cent. to any central bank participating in the conference at London, up to 15 per cent. of the standard note circulations of such borrowers—a suggestion chiefly notable because of the ignorance it displays regarding America's banking system, since the proposed gold loans would be entirely unlawful under the Federal Reserve act.

While these impossible suggestions are emanating from Europe for means of getting hands on America's gold, while antagonism is rife against the United States for having so much gold anyway, it may not be out of place to point out how Europe is sitting idly by while India continues to drain off virtually all current production of the metal finding

India has been prodigious. This is shown statistically in Table 1.

In connection with Table 1, it is to be noted that of the shipment of \$800,000 indicated as being exported from London during the week ended Feb. 1, to destinations other than the United States and India, \$750,000 went to Switzerland; also the three items of \$600,000 in the same column for the weeks ended Feb. 8, Feb. 22 and March 8, respectively, nearly all went to the Straits Settlements and are therefore, virtually the same as shipments to India. It is interesting to note, also, how abrupt and long-continued is the break in shipments to the United States.

As to the receipts at London, in the

Table I.—Gold Movement at London

(000 omitted)

Week Ended	Receipts from		Exports to		
	South Africa	All Other	United States	India	All Other
Feb. 1.....	...	\$150	\$3,800	\$500	\$800
Feb. 8.....	\$7,500	...	1,200	200	600
Feb. 15.....	2,500	300	4,400	1,900	200
Feb. 22.....	1,300	...	...	2,600	600
Mar. 1.....	300	200	...	...	...
Mar. 8.....	800	500	...	1,400	600
Mar. 15.....	100	50	...	1,100	200
Mar. 22.....	1,100	200	...	600	...
Mar. 29.....	900	600	...	1,800	...
April 5.....	400	...	...	2,400	...
April 12.....	900	200	...	1,700	...
April 19.....	1,600	100	...	1,000	...
April 26.....	2,900	100	...	1,100	...
May 3.....	1,800	...	...	2,200	...
May 10.....	1,600	800	...	2,000	...

its way into the world gold market at London. Despite India's adverse balance of trade, gold continues to be drawn there in vast amounts. The worst feature of this is that gold that goes to India is an economic loss, serving no practical ends, but disappearing from circulation there into the secret hoards of the natives, or being converted into trinkets. India, as often said, is the world's great sink for precious metals. During the last three months the net flow of gold to India by way of London has totaled \$20,000,000, in the face of a premium never less than about 10 per cent. as compared with the pre-war Bank of England buying price, and at times in this period rising as high as 15 per cent.; all of which is portentously indicative of the amount of gold India would absorb were it not for the restraint now placed upon the metal by Governments and the impediment of a high premium.

These facts acquire, under present circumstances, serious importance, in view of the world's unequalled necessity for metal to strengthen its currencies. But, apparently, it is easier for Europe to blame the United States for holding so much gold than it is to divert the stream from India into more effective uses in Europe. It apparently is, also, deemed more practical to borrow gold from America, where it is at least a basis for potential new credits, than to keep it, or get it, from India where it serves no more constructive ends than to make trinkets or to swell idle hoards.

For many weeks India has been the only great purchaser of gold at London. It has generally been held that the chief cause of the break in the flow of the metal to the United States was the reduction in supplies arriving at London on account of the Rand strike. It is significant, however, that, although a resumption of the gold movement from South Africa to London in substantial proportions has been in evidence for several weeks, nevertheless not a penny has been recorded as being shipped from London to America, whereas the flow to

week ended March 8, gold to the amount of about \$250,000 came from the United States; in the week ended May 10 there was \$600,000 from America, and since the weeks covered in this tabulation there have been other and more substantial amounts of gold shipped from America to London. But this has not served to strengthen Europe's gold position in as much as it was destined for reshipment to India. During the third week of May another \$1,000,000 in gold bars was sent to India from the United States, while other items swelled the total during the month to more than \$2,000,000 in gold drawn from America to be lost in the bottomless pit of India, along with the new production from South Africa, instead of going to Europe to rehabilitate the shattered currency systems there.

WHILE Europe is unable to attract gold from United States on her own account, although it is held that as between Europe and America the current balances are now against America, there are frequent proposals being brought forward, in addition to that of Keynes's, for devising some means for physical gold loans out of America's vast stores to European nations to help them stabilize their currencies; at present, while no gold is coming to America from London, it is still flowing in considerable volume from Sweden, France and other points in Europe, although the total is at a vastly reduced rate as compared with the monthly average of 1921.

The theory that total current balances are against the United States was recently formulated in the Federal Reserve Bulletin as follows: "A definite reversal in the balance of trade of the United States took place during the last two months of 1921. In contrast to the monthly increases in the total unfunded balance due us abroad, which has been steadily accumulating since 1919, the figures for the months of November and December, 1921, showed that the excess of merchandise exports over imports was

more than counterbalanced by net imports of gold and the 'invisible' payments made by the United States, resulting in a small contraction in the balance previously outstanding. During the first two months of the current year the recent tendency has continued, especially in February, when the excess of merchandise exports over imports was only \$34,000,000. The foreign trade returns for January and February, 1922, give exports of merchandise as \$530,000,000, while imports are reported as \$434,000,000, leaving an excess of exports of \$96,000,000 for these two months. The inflow of gold to this country has recently fallen off somewhat, but during the first two months of the year net imports of the metal amounted to \$53,000,000. Deducting this sum from the merchandise balance just referred to, leaves a net addition to our international trade balance from these visible sources of only \$43,000,000 in the two months under consideration. On the other hand, the flotation of foreign loans in this country has been on a large scale in recent months, totaling over \$160,000,000 during January and February. Although payments to foreigners for shipping services have lately increased somewhat, they have probably no more than equaled the earnings which American shipowners have derived from foreigners, so that at the present time this item of the balance is of small influence either way. Immigrants' remittances, while perhaps somewhat reduced from the average rate of 1921, have continued to flow from the United States in substantial volume, and there are, also, the items of tourists' expenditures and relief to be considered as offsets to our visible export balance. It is evident, then, from a consideration of the foregoing factors, that our export balance has been much more than compensated as a result of our invisible payments during these months."

IT is evident from this that even without the gold shipments included in the above the current balance would have been against the United States, chiefly on account of the great volume of credit extended. Therefore, it is fair to assume that Europe's gold shipments here will continue to decline and that if the credits extended to Europe, to take up her floating indebtedness to us and also to enable her to make further purchases here, are reflected in sound reconstruction developments, the time will come when Europe's physical productivity will be restored so that she can replace gold exports to us with commodities and, eventually, by creating a favorable merchandise balance, not only reduce her borrowings but also begin to draw gold from us on sound economic grounds. This would be brought nearer realization by the continued suspension of principle and interest payments on the allied debts. Such a course of events as outlined would obviate the necessity of transferring gold to Europe by a main stroke as some suggest.

This view is encouraged by the fact that the changes which have occurred in America's trade in the last year have been accompanied by significant changes in Europe. The decreased value of imports and exports is partly due to lower prices that have prevailed in most countries since the Spring of 1921. It also represents in part a fundamental change in the demand for goods. In most European countries the fall in imports during the year has been larger than the decline in exports. This reduction in demand for imported goods in Europe indicates progress in recovery from war conditions and reflects improvement in the production of food and raw materials. In many countries, however, the decline in import trade is chargeable to disorganized currency and credit conditions, and represents inability to buy

goods from other nations rather than a lack of desire to do so. Furthermore, some countries, whose productive capacity was little affected by the war, notably Great Britain, Sweden and Norway, are suffering from the effects of unsettled conditions in other European countries and, since the foreign demand for their own products has been greatly decreased, they have curtailed their purchases in America.

Thus, both through improved conditions and through economy and self-denial imposed by adversity, an equilibrium is being re-established in international trade which is the necessary forerunner of the ability to recapture gold from America. In regard to the gold standard in Europe, the Federal Reserve Bulletin also recently said: "Such restoration, it is significant to note, is now clearly the predominant recommendation of foreign experts. The search made during the last few years for some kind of credit substitute for the gold standard is apparently abandoned, and instead the return to the older basis is urged. Precisely what effect such a plan of gold standard restoration would have upon those countries which have more than their normal share of gold, and what it would imply to those which have been swept bare of the metal through war and post-war

financial transactions, would necessarily depend much upon the technical methods of procedure to be developed in carrying the new plan into effect. It is a question upon which no conclusion can be drawn in the absence of very distinct and detailed specifications. What is certain in connection with it, as with every other plan for restoration of specie redemption throughout the world, is that no amount of financial machinery in and of itself will effect the desired result. There must be a definite restoration of sound business and budgetary conditions, a fact which has been the subject of comment on the part of nearly every expert and of almost all men in public life who have devoted themselves to the analysis of the situation during the last year or more. The factor in the present situation which arouses the greatest confidence is, therefore, the circumstances that in most of the industrial countries of the world today symptoms of genuine recovery from depression are beginning to manifest themselves. Among such symptoms is the material increase in export power, coupled with the growth in the physical volume of production, as well as at least the beginnings of a better budgetary system in a number of countries. It is this improvement in business conditions all over the world which furnishes a much stronger basis

for hope than can be gathered from any purely financial or technical innovation."

IN view of these facts, there are strong opponents to any plan for making it easy for Europe to get America's gold. They point out that Europe will get gold as soon as she economically deserves it; that to let her have it on easier terms would tend to make her relax her efforts at sound self-rehabilitation. They raise the question as to what assurances the United States could get that the operations of the European banks would be conducted so as to maintain redemption at the agreed rate if substantial amounts of our gold were transferred to them, and what measures would be enforced to prevent reinflation and dissipation of the gold supply if it were allowed freely to enter circulation in Europe again. It may be said that the ability of India to drain off new supplies of gold, despite Europe's needs, is not reassuring evidence that, if the nations there were enabled to put America's gold in circulation through physical loans of the metal as a measure to rehabilitate their currencies, they could protect their supplies. It would perhaps be best for the United States to continue to hold the gold in trust as it is virtually doing now.

An analysis of the present gold sup-

plies of the world and their distribution shows the lack of equilibrium in the situation. It is estimated the world's stock of monetary gold totals \$10,000,000,000, of which 37.1 per cent. is in the United States; 30.2 per cent. in the thirteen central banks of Europe, and 12.9 per cent. in the centralized reserves of Japan, Argentina, Canada and Australia. Slightly under 20 per cent., or about \$2,000,000,000, is in undisclosed holdings of central banks, is held by other than central banks, is in private hoards or is in circulation.

It is estimated that the world's annual production is running at about \$325,000,000, or only about two-thirds of the maximum reached in 1915, since when there has been a steady decline. Because of the consumption of gold in the arts, it is estimated that the average amount of the metal available each year for addition to the world's money supplies is only about \$150,000,000, as compared with \$250,000,000 annually in the ten-year pre-war period. From these facts it is obvious how important it is that the integrity of existing money stocks be maintained, and that when redistribution of America's gold to the world takes place, it be preserved to practical monetary uses and not allowed to disappear into India like water in the dry sand.

The Effect of Gold on Prices and Currencies

Continued from Page 581.

porters of an hypothesis derived from a misconception of what is implied in the quantity theory. Allusion is made to rises in prices that followed the discovery of America and the resulting influx of precious metals into Europe, and to similar rises that followed the increased supplies due to the discovery of gold in California and Australia. So eager are the supporters of the gold and prices hypothesis to establish their view that they force the quantity theory into their service regardless of the fact that it long ago became a theory of currency and not of gold. When gold was the only currency the theory was one of gold because gold was the only currency, but so soon as gold ceased to be the only currency—that is to say, since modern banking was introduced—the theory was not displaced, but the concept of one side of the balance was altogether changed. What has happened is that those who misunderstood the concept adhered to ideas of conditions that had passed away and endeavored to appear well informed by juggling with statistics which, closely examined, were mere coincidences and not evidences supporting their hypothesis.

There is no commoner and more fatal source of error in reasoning than hastily jumping to a conclusion that figures relating to events coincident in time and place are invariably evidences of cause and effect in two subjects under consideration. This was remarkably illustrated in regard to the early operation of the Volstead act when savings increased. The two incidents were coincident in time and place, but had no connection whatever as cause and effect. The savings have now been demonstrated to have been entirely due to the abnormally high wages and high profits of the period and would have been made just the same whether or no there had been prohibition.

The advocates of the gold theory ignore such simple and potent facts as that from 1873 to 1893—normal peace years—prices were falling continuously, and yet, during the first decade of that period the production of gold was almost stationary, while during the second decade it increased 50 per cent. The phenomena of rising prices at and about some of the times when there has been an increased gold supply have, in modern times, no relation of cause and effect, but can be shown to be coincidences explainable on other grounds.

The errors of the gold theorists arise from a failure to adequately grasp the

concept underlying the quantity theory. Some persons can conceive of credit based only on gold, entirely failing to realize the part played by bankers' credit. Undoubtedly the quantity theory functions today and will continue to function in the years to come, but we must rightly appreciate the concept for which it stands. It is based on currency, not on gold alone, and, as has been stated above, currency today is made up of gold plus all token coinage and paper plus bankers' currency. All these things together now occupy the place once filled by gold alone. One can scarcely exaggerate the importance of pinning down a clear comprehension of these facts in relation to gold supply before we can advance to an adequate consideration of the problems of currency and exchange that are distressing the world at the present time.

Inflation of prices during the war was due in all countries to the same cause, but subsequent inflation has been due to causes that are by no means the same in different countries. The inflation during the war was due to immense Government purchases at prices calculated to stimulate the most strenuous production. Inflation since the war has been due solely to an inflation of credits. In every country where prices have receded and are receding, it will be found that there is a deflation of credits, and the credits are largest almost in inverse ratio to the supply of gold. Now, there are two classes of credits just as there are two classes of currency, namely, Government credits and bankers' credits. The latter are, perforce, restrained by the former, as is obvious when we remember that the function of bankers is limited to supplying the deficiency in currency necessary to effect exchanges. Bankers' credits do not diminish pro rata to the increase of Government credits because the Government, having raised its currency by means of credits arbitrarily, that is to say, without regard to the quantity of commodities ready to be exchanged but solely for its own purposes, the expenditure of the Government money has the immediate effect of inflating prices, calling for more than a pro rata increase of bankers' credits. For this reason bankers are chronically opposed to excessive Government expenditure, as it forces the markets out of bank control, producing incipient danger of panic. Where a country is very wealthy the evil effects of excessive Government expenditure are soon overcome, as has been the case in this country

lately, but where the country is so poor that the Government credits bear a large proportion to the value of exchangeable goods, that is to say, where the expenditure of the proceeds of the Government credits is sufficient to bang down the scale on the currency side of the balance, the prices of commodities on the other side will be thrown up to an extent that is beyond banking control. This is what has happened in the bankrupt European States that have piled up credits that cannot be adequately described as banging down the scale. The operation has completely ruptured the balance so as to necessitate a re-erection of the machine before any adequate accountancy is possible. In an insane attempt to mend this result these same "Governments" have flooded their countries with accommodation bills, fiat currency, practically destroying all currency values. The credits and fiat currency combined far more than balance the whole of the goods available for exchange, leaving absolutely no margin to be supplied by bankers' currency, which is then possible of issue only by means of an inflation of prices that becomes almost inconceivable.

IT is altogether misleading to assert that "no country other than the United States is able to redeem its paper currency on demand with gold." As a matter of bare fact, a few weeks ago there existed in this country \$4,550,000,000 of notes redeemable in gold against \$3,720,000,000 of gold with which to redeem them. The exact figures constantly change. As evidence of the wonderful solvency of the country, the statement questioned is absolutely sound, because what would happen if the notes were all allowed to be presented is that the first \$3,720,000,000 would be redeemed with gold and, in the meanwhile, tax collectors would be instructed to demand gold only in payment of taxes, so that long before the operation of meeting the notes in gold was completed the first \$800,000,000 paid out would have found its way back to the Treasury and have become available for redeeming the corresponding excess of notes that exists. In that way it would be true that the Government would have no difficulty in redeeming all the paper with gold. But the demonstration arrived at would not be a demonstration of the ability of the Government to redeem its notes in gold by reason of possessing sufficient gold for that purpose, but of its ability immediately to raise by taxation the deficiency between the gold and notes. If

the resource of taxation were eliminated it would be seen that our Government has not sufficient gold to redeem outstanding notes, although the deficiency is relatively infinitesimal when compared with the deficiency of other countries, thus placing our country easily first in the matter of solvency.

FROM an economic standpoint these matters are mere quibbles. It is essential to reveal the misleading nature of statements that circulate, not on account of any verbal inaccuracy or deviation from bare fact that has any importance, but because the deductions from that presentation are wholly at variance with economic truth. It is well known that velocity of circulation of money can atone for deficiency in the amount circulated, and that this particularly applies to gold. It follows, therefore, that if a Government's fiscal position is such that by taxation it can recover the gold it pays out to redeem notes with sufficient rapidity to meet the notes as presented, there is no practical difficulty in redeeming notes of even ten times the amount of gold held against them. The question within reasonable limits is one of velocity of circulation and that depends on fiscal efficiency. Therefore, in the last resort redemption of notes in gold is a fiscal matter even more than a question of bullion. Obviously, the smaller the amount of gold available the greater must be the velocity of its forced circulation, and where the amount is so small in relation to the note issue that the necessary velocity becomes practically unattainable, the resource is lost. This, however, is quite a different matter from a relinquishment of the gold standard, in other words, adopting some other measure than gold for the basis of currency. In that case it is absurd to state that other countries have abandoned the gold standard. Such a statement evinces inability to grasp the concept that underlies the term gold standard. What has happened in some countries, especially those of Central Europe, is that their fiscal efficiency has so far deteriorated that they have become incapable of forcing the velocity of the circulation of such stock of gold as they possess to a point where it would suffice to overtake the rapidity with which the notes could be presented for redemption. They have not yet abandoned the gold standard. A remarkable deduction from this statement will not, perhaps, be generally noted, and it may, therefore, form the subject of another article.

Reviews of Recent Books

A CENTURY OF BANKING IN NEW YORK, 1822-1922. By Henry Wysham Lanier. New York: George H. Doran Company.

By A. R. Ross

THERE is a great mass of interesting matter and Old World gossip in this book, which is dedicated to "the ferocious city which devours and forgets its own history." New York has been described by a variety of choice epithets, but "ferocious" strikes us as quite new. And if New York is really forgetful of its own meritorious annals, and annals which are not altogether creditable, it cannot be said with justice that Mr. Lanier has done much in the way of prodding recalcitrant memories. The author is discursive and amusing, but his work cannot be regarded as affording the reader a view of the actualities of the banking business in the last hundred years. He is very attentive to the development of that fine old institution, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, but of older banking corporations, such as the Bank of New York and the Bank of North America, he has virtually nothing to say. It is true that these institutions do not come into the era traversed by Mr. Lanier, but as he travels far back, for other purposes, into the seventeenth century we cannot be deemed too exigent in looking for some details of New York's early attempts at banking.

We do not intend to supply what Mr. Lanier has omitted from his work, but

he surely might have devoted his eloquent and elegant pen to some real historical data. One of the most interesting facts, related by John Jay Knox and other writers, in connection with the history of New York banks was the refusal of the Clearing House to admit national banks to membership because they were regarded as dangerous institutions. The First National Bank was refused admission, but later on was accepted in common with all other banks who took charters under the National Banking act of 1853. The banks associated with the Clearing House were so suspicious of the objects of the national banks that they issued a circular calling for their own protection and that of the property confided to them, "in many cases the all of women, children, the infirm and those who look to us as their only means of support." They urged the sounding of an "alarm" ere it is too late. Let the associated banks of the three great cities, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, decline all recognition of these institutions, directly or indirectly in their exchanges (the italics are theirs), and let them at once, at whatever the expense, return the notes that they are compelled to receive from the Government to their respective points of issue for redemption.

In so doing you will keep the heart of the currency at the great city centres unscathed and whole."

Mr. Lanier, who writes well, could have done ample justice to the events of those days, and we have welcomed, too, from him some powerful descriptive writing of the business antagonisms of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

What Mr. Lanier's book lacks in ancient banking lore is compensated by the recital of the troubles of the British actor Charles Mathews, quotations from the observations of that "delightful gossip and man-about-town, Felix Oldboy," by those of "our alert English friend Mr. Blanc," by some pleasant chat on the yellow fever, by a recital of "Who Was Who in Finance," which is spread over seventy-five pages, and by the reproduction of a photographic facsimile of a thirty-two page brochure giving brief biographies of the "Wealthy Citizens of New York City, comprising an Alphabetical Arrangement of Persons Estimated to Be Worth \$100,000 and Upward."

There is no attempt in the book at a chronological order of events, and we find ourselves jumping from inflation following the Civil War into the prices of bank stocks in 1827. But the account of

the establishment of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company is full and entertaining, and Mr. Lanier has used advantageously the material placed at his disposal.

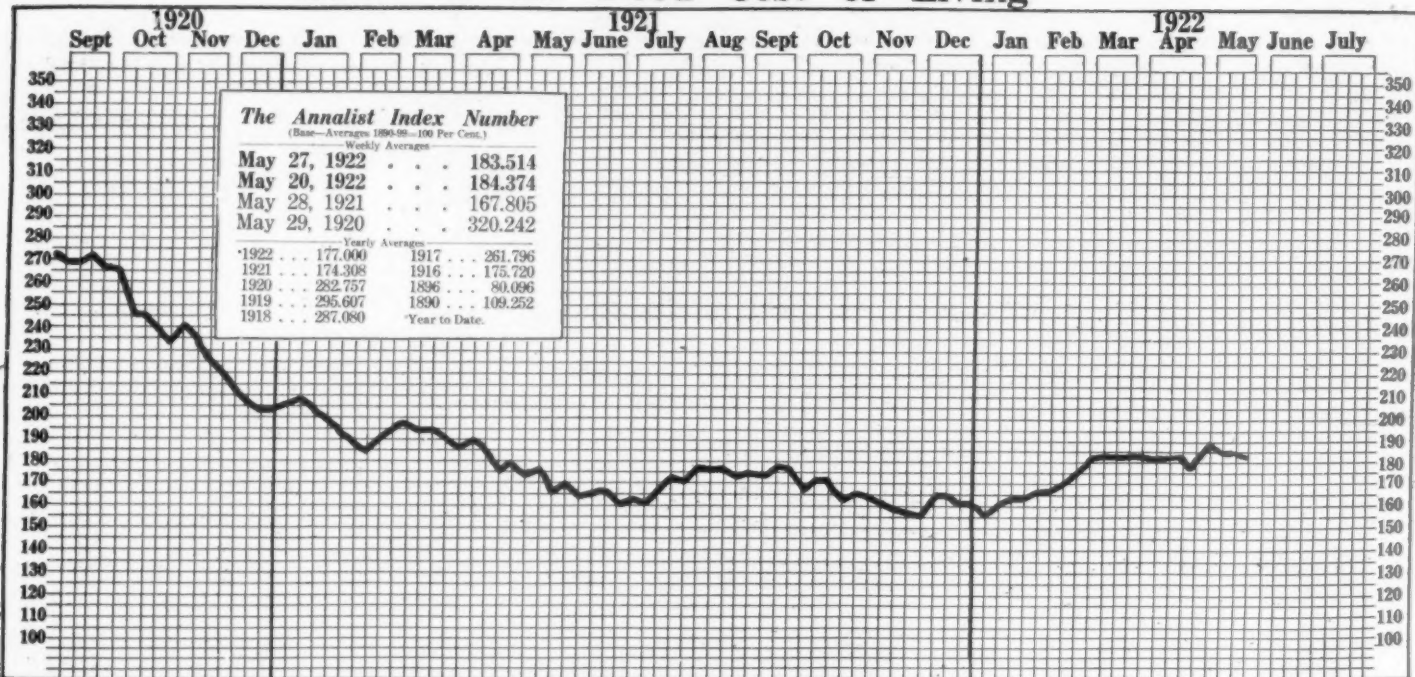
There is a picture of the trying time in this country, following the peace of 1815, quoted by Mr. Lanier, which is of interest today: "Pent-up English manufactures were delivered in our markets in such large quantities as to threaten the life of many new enterprises. Many British merchants were, no doubt, eager to glut the American market so as to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence contrary to the natural course of things. Imports into this country, which had been relatively small from 1808 to 1813, mounted to \$77,000,000 in 1812, dropped to \$22,000,000 in 1813 and to \$12,000,000 in 1814, and then rose suddenly to \$113,000,000 in 1815 and to \$147,000,000 in 1816, the largest quantities hitherto imported in a single year. Manufacturers in all parts of the country became alarmed, and petitioned Congress for protection and were able to secure the passage of the Tariff act of 1816."

The illustrations in the book are well executed, and, on the whole, Mr. Lanier's effort may be regarded as throwing a light on banking history, if it is not quite the formal story of the rise of our wonderful banking system.

Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment

STEAM RAILROADS.																			
Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Pay- able.	Books Close.	Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Pay- able.	Books Close.	Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Pay- able.	Books Close.	Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Ach., Top. & S. F.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Brandram-Henderson ..	1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 1		Laclede Gas pf.	2 1/2	June 15	June 1		St. Maurice Paper, Ltd. ..	1/4	June 16	June 6	
Ala. Gt. Southern (ord.) ..	1/4	June 20	May 31		Buda Co. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 20		Lake of the Woods Mill. ..	3	June 1	May 27		Solar Refining ..	2	June 20	May 31	
Do pf. (ord.) ..	1/4	Aug. 17	July 13		Bush Terminal ..	2 1/2	July 15	July 1		Do pf.	1 1/4	June 1	May 27		S. W. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 16	
Boston & Albany ..	2 1/2	June 30	May 31		Do pf.	1/4	July 15	July 1		Lawrence Mfg.	3	June 1	May 19		South Penn. Oil ..	1/4	June 30	June 12	
Buffalo & Susquehanna ..	1/4	June 30	June 15		Bush Term. Bldgs. pf. ..	1/50	June 15	May 31		Lee Rubber & T. Corp.	50c	June 1	May 15		Sherwin-Wms. of Can. ..	1/4	June 30	June 15	
Do pf.	1/4	June 30	June 15		Cal. Packing Corp.	1/4	June 15	May 31		Lehigh Coal & Nav.	2	May 31	Apr. 29		Do pf.	1/4	June 30	June 15	
Canadian Pacific ..	2 1/2	June 30	June 1		Calumet & Arizona ..	50c	June 19	June 3		Lehigh Val. Coal Sales ..	2	July 1	June 15		S. W. Pa. Pipe Lines ..	1/4	June 1	June 15	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh ..	87 1/2	June 1	May 10		Carter (Wm.) Co. pf.	1/4	June 15	June 9		Libbey-O. Sh. Glass pf. ..	1/4	June 1	May 20		Spaulding (A.G.) & Bros.	1/4	June 1	May 20	
Do special std.	50c	June 1	May 10		Case (J.I.) Thr. M. pf. ..	1/4	July 1	June 12		Lima Locomotive ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		1st pf.	1/4	June 1	May 20	
Chestnut Hill ..	1/4	June 1	May 20		Cent. Miss. Val. Elec. ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil ..	2	June 1	May 20	
Chi. & Northwestern ..	2 1/2	June 15	June 15		Cent. Ill. Pub. S. pf.	1/4	June 15	June 30		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, Cal.	3 1/2	June 15	May 20	
Do pf.	1/4	June 15	June 15		Chesapeake & Ohio ..	1/4	June 30	June 10		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Chesapeake & Ohio ..	2	June 30	June 2		Chesapeake & Ohio ..	1/4	June 30	June 10		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Milling ..	2	June 15	May 20	
Cin. N. O. & P. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 25		Cities Service ..	1/4	June 30	June 10		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
C. R. I. & P. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 25		Cities Service ..	1/4	June 30	June 10		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Do pf.	1/4	June 30	June 9		Do pf. & pf. B.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Cripple Creek Cent. pf. ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		Childs Co.	2	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
C. C. & St. L.	2	June 15	June 2		Do pf.	1/4	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Delaware & Hudson ..	2 1/2	June 20	May 27		Cities Service ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Do pf.	1/4	June 20	May 27		Cities Service ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Do pf.	1/4	June 20	May 27		Do pf. & pf. B.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Fonda, J. & G. pf.	1/4	June 15	June 10		Childs Co.	2	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Hocking Valley ..	2	June 30	June 9		Do pf.	1/4	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Illinois Central ..	1/4	June 1	May 5		Cities Service ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Mobile & Birm. pf.	2	June 1	May 31		Do pf.	1/4	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
N. O. & Texas ..	1/4	June 1	May 31		Cities Service ..	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk ..	1/4	June 1	May 31		Do pf. & pf. B.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Norfolk & Western ..	1/4	June 10	May 31		Childs Co.	2	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pennsylvania ..	50c	June 30	May 31		Do pf.	1/4	June 10	May 28		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Phila., Ger. & Morris ..	3	June 5	May 20		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Standard Oil, N. Y.	4	June 15	May 15	
Pitts., Y. & L. E. pf.	1/4	June 1	May 15		Cooper Corp. pf. A.	1/4	June 10	June 1		Do pf.	1/4	June 1	May 1						

Curve of the Food Cost of Living



An index number is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Annalist Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

Financial Transactions

	Last Week	Same Week Last Year	Year to Date	Same Period Last Year
Sales of stock, shares.....	8,771,956	3,235,627	110,208,586	73,871,886
Sales of bonds, par value.....	\$84,149,425	\$59,582,650	\$1,967,374,025	\$1,210,620,880
Average price of 30 stocks.....	High 81.16 Low 79.80	High 69.01 Low 67.23	High 81.16 Low 66.21	High 73.13 Low 64.90
Average price of 40 bonds.....	High 80.38 Low 80.14	High 69.01 Low 69.31	High 80.58 Low 75.01	High 71.60 Low 68.90
Average net yield of ten high-priced bonds.....	4.830%	5.420%	4.681%	5.294%
New security issues.....	\$77,385,560	\$10,780,000	\$101,062,760	\$982,711,000

BAROMETRICS

The State of Credit

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week	Previous Week	Year to Date	Same Week 1921
British Cons. 2 1/2%.....	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2	58 1/2 @ 57 1/2	60 @ 48 1/2	47 @ 46 1/2
British 5%.....	100 @ 99 1/2	99 1/2 @ 99 1/2	102 1/2 @ 91 1/4	88 1/2 @ 88 1/2
British 4 1/2%.....	96	96 1/2 @ 96	96 1/2 @ 83 1/4	81 @ 80 1/2
French rentes (in Paris).....	57.90 @ 57.20	57.15 @ 55.25	59.95 @ 54.20	57.50 @ 56.80
French War Loan (in Paris).....	77.45 @ 77.40	76.65 @ 76.25	80.20 @ 76.10	82.70

Potentials of Productivity and Measure of Business Activity

THE METAL BAROMETER

	End of April, 1922	End of March, 1921	End of April, 1921	End of March, 1920
United States Steel orders, tons.....	5,096,917	5,845,224	4,494,148	6,284,765
Daily pig iron production, tons.....	44,000	38,000	48,000	50,000
Pig iron production, tons.....	2,072,114	1,193,041	12,034,794	11,585,522

ALIEN MIGRATION

	Jan. 1922	Dec. 1921	Nov. 1921	Oct. 1921	Sept. 1921	Aug. 1921	July 1921	June 1921
Inbound.....	33,000	44,000	38,000	45,975	39,768	39,768	39,768	39,768
Outbound.....	10,287	38,000	38,000	38,596	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,950
Balance.....	+12,713	+6,000	.....	+7,019	+20,000	+19,000	+10,000	+16,853

GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	Third Week in May, 1922	Second Week in May, 1921	First Week in May, 1921	Month of February, 1921	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1921
1922.....	\$5,406,301	\$7,416,004	\$7,283,537	\$401,426,672	\$76,823,680
1921.....	5,560,536	7,157,170	7,119,471	406,459,579	877,158,270
Gain or loss.....	-\$154,235	-\$258,834	+\$164,066	-\$5,068,907	-\$80,334,381
	-2.77%	-3.61%	+2.30%	-1.24%	-9.16%

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS

AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

	April 29, 1922	April 22, 1921	April 15, 1921	April 8, 1921	March 29, 1921	March 22, 1921
Idle cars.....	540,046	540,272	493,065	419,267	367,687	380,434
Car loadings.....	777,359	755,749	758,286	714,682	706,713	714,268

COMPARISON OF WEEK'S COMMERCIAL FAILURES (DUN'S)

	Week Ended May 25, 1922	Week Ended May 26, 1921	Week Ended May 27, 1921	Week Ended May 28, 1921	Week Ended May 30, 1921
Total Over \$5,000.....	108	61	51	30	68
East.....	108	61	51	30	68
South.....	68	126	71	23	7
West.....	119	81	73	80	13
Pacific.....	40	20	35	24	8
Un. States.....	451	290	336	103	58
Canada.....	71	28	19	0	3

FAILURES BY MONTHS

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Number.....	2,167	904	9,684	2,131	2,447
Liabilities.....	\$73,058,637	\$13,224,135	\$291,071,002	\$42,928,635	\$47,271,514

BUILDING PERMITS (BRADSTREET'S)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
142 Cities.....	112,373,483	112,373,483	112,373,483	112,373,483	112,373,483
161 Cities.....	112,373,483	112,373,483	112,373,483	112,373,483	112,373,483

The Week in the Money and Exchange Market

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

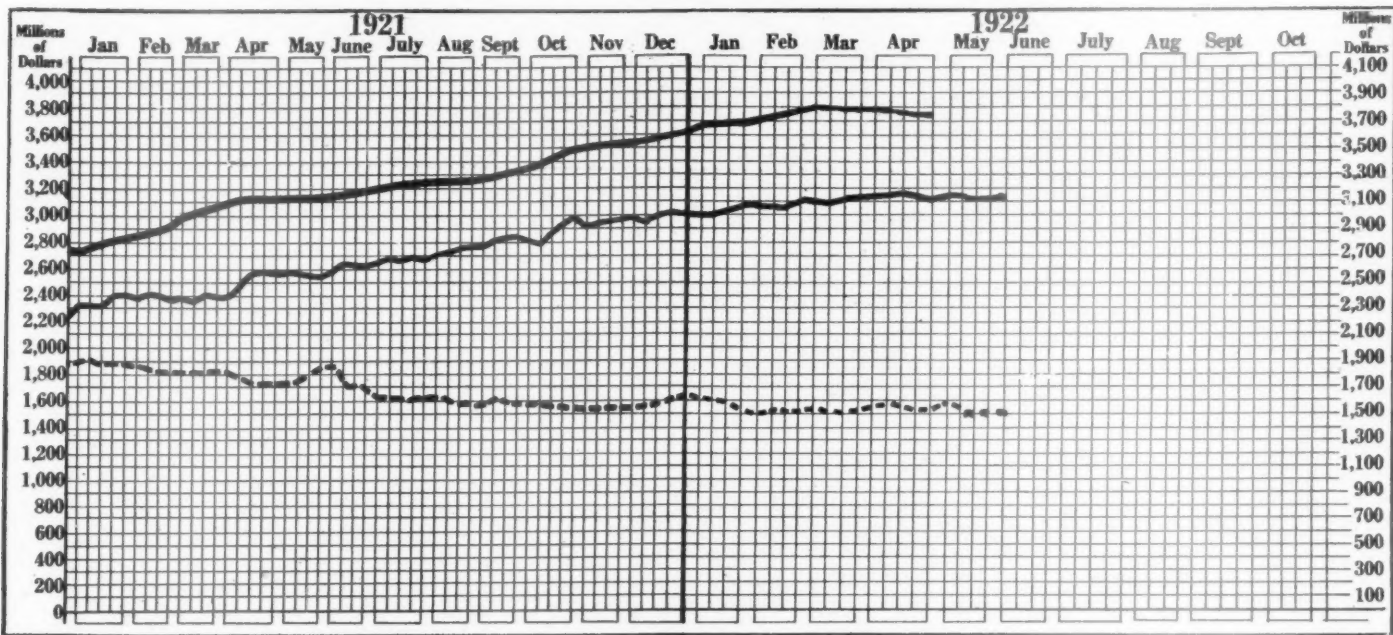
New York funds in Montreal were quoted at \$10.31 @ \$8.57 premium. The discount on Montreal funds in New York was from \$10.00 @ \$8.07. The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compared as follows:

COST OF MONEY—NEW YORK				DEMAND				CABLES			
Call	Time Loans	Six Mos.	Com. Dis.	Normal	Exch'g.	High	Low	Prev. Week	High	Low	Prev. Week
Loans	60-90 Days	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4.80%	4.44%	4.44%	4.44%	4.44%	4.44%	4.44%	4.44%
Last week.....	5 @ 3 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Previous week.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Year to date.....	6 @ 3	5 @ 4	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2
Same week, 1921.....	7 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 4	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2
Same week, 1920.....	7 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 4	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2	5 @ 4 1/2

BANK CLEARINGS				COST OF MONEY—NEW YORK			
Entire country, estimated from complete returns from cities representing 92.3 per cent. of the total. Percentages show changes from preceding years.				1922	P.C.	1921	P.C.
Last week.....	\$7,288,000,000	+10.7	\$6,583,000,000	-20.9			
Previous week.....	\$7,288,000,000	+12.8	\$7,020,000,000	-20.6			
Year to date.....	\$154,821,000,000	+1.4	\$148,212,000,000	-20.9			

BAR GOLD AND SILVER				COST OF MONEY—NEW YORK			
Bar Gold	Bar Silver	Bar Silver	Bar Silver	1922	P.C.	1921	P.C.
Last week.....	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	73 1/2 @ 73 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Previous week.....	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	73 1/2 @ 73 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Year to date.....	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	73 1/2 @ 73 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Same week, 1921.....	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	73 1/2 @ 73 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Same week, 1920.....	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	73 1/2 @ 73 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2

Federal Reserve Gold Holdings and Total Stock of Gold



The space between the base line and the broken line represents the cash reserves required, that between the broken line and the light line the excess reserves, or free gold, and the whole space between the base line and the heavy line represents the total stock of gold. The supply is computed monthly, so that the record can never be brought to the date of publication. The chart records the last figures published.

Week Ended Saturday, May 27				Bank Clearings				By Telegraph to The Annalist			
Last Week—1921				Last Week—1921				Last Week—1921			
Year to Date—1921				Year to Date—1921				Year to Date—1921			
Central Reserve Cities	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
New York	\$4,167,291,310	\$3,771,791,606	\$88,008,660,300	\$82,196,905,756	Buffalo	\$36,929,183	\$33,252,370	\$760,452,115	\$734,983,548		
Chicago	520,585,939	461,016,409	10,912,801,713	10,803,864,197	Cincinnati	52,026,000	48,653,344	1,166,012,474	1,182,229,937		
Total, 2 C. R. cities	\$4,687,877,249	\$4,232,808,015	\$98,921,501,013	\$93,000,769,953	Columbus, Ohio	13,981,400	12,887,500	292,087,000	275,163,600		
Increase	10.7%		6.3%		Denver	19,475,128	18,810,935	380,177,192	387,313,726		
Other Federal Reserve Cities					Los Angeles	99,633,000	74,488,000	1,969,910,000	1,795,713,000		
Atlanta	\$39,794,513	\$34,620,442	\$815,851,982	\$875,049,672	Louisville	30,573,763	20,280,692	523,913,453	415,427,019		
Boston	300,000,000	254,013,520	6,251,000,000	5,826,600,239	Milwaukee	27,977,981	24,667,531	613,497,197	572,213,649		
Cleveland	80,385,834	78,818,425	1,703,986,435	2,160,686,827	Omaha	30,110,114	34,249,744	763,645,470	914,929,249		
Kansas City, Mo.	114,645,413	126,876,852	2,651,128,106	3,198,818,871	Seattle	28,330,327	25,610,314	649,132,386	602,108,793		
Minneapolis	56,469,546	56,166,823	1,218,154,146	1,311,363,671	Washington	18,578,373	16,979,307	385,629,251	351,422,547		
Philadelphia	400,000,000	369,181,906	8,442,000,000	8,352,781,676	Total, 10 cities	\$363,615,269	\$309,879,737	\$7,514,356,738	\$7,257,195,018		
Richmond	37,797,000	34,350,000	822,405,000	862,682,000	Increase	14.1%		3.5%			
San Francisco	126,100,000	108,800,000	2,802,100,000	2,714,100,000	Total, 20 cities	\$6,206,684,824	\$5,005,515,723	\$131,152,483,420	\$125,060,047,927		
Total, 8 cities	\$1,155,192,306	\$1,062,827,971	\$24,716,025,669	\$25,302,082,956	Increase	10.7%		4.4%			
Increase	8.7%		2.3%								
Total, 10 cities	\$5,843,069,555	\$5,295,635,986	\$123,638,126,682	\$118,302,852,909							
Increase	10.3%		4.5%								

Actual Condition Statements of the Federal Reserve Banks May 24

	Dist. 1. Boston	Dist. 2. New York	Dist. 3. Philadelphia	Dist. 4. Cleveland	Dist. 5. Richmond	Dist. 6. Atlanta	Dist. 7. Chicago	Dist. 8. St. Louis	Dist. 9. Minneapolis	Dist. 10. Kansas City	Dist. 11. Dallas	Dist. 12. San Fran'co
Gold reserve	\$190,311,000	\$1,162,989,000	\$218,537,000	\$229,453,000	\$94,858,000	\$131,309,000	\$458,215,000	\$85,684,000	\$62,327,000	\$78,812,000	\$40,687,000	\$234,513,000
Rediscouts	10,582,000	37,559,000	38,973,000	28,527,000	17,892,000	5,329,000	19,712,000	7,216,000	2,409,000	3,758,000	1,541,000	7,523,000
Bills on hand	33,561,000	95,028,000	68,861,000	59,857,000	53,531,000	34,140,000	86,178,000	26,298,000	27,037,000	23,759,000	31,423,000	52,931,000
Due members	123,595,000	750,841,000	105,881,000	138,061,000	54,791,000	46,500,000	252,284,000	69,747,000	39,899,000	74,806,000	44,902,000	121,435,000
Notes in circulat'n	150,284,000	641,887,000	180,899,000	196,889,000	85,804,000	116,519,000	362,614,000	70,905,000	40,836,000	58,182,000	25,650,000	215,781,000
Ratio reserve	76.0%	85.2%	76.8%	69.5%	69.4%	82.3%	76.0%	72.0%	68.0%	82.7%	64.3%	73.4%

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	May 24, 1922	May 17, 1922	May 25, 1921
RESOURCES—			
Gold and gold certificates	\$326,412,000	\$325,816,000	\$279,261,000
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board	482,937,000	473,506,000	474,952,000
Total gold held by banks	\$809,349,000	\$799,322,000	\$754,213,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	2,141,120,000	2,140,192,000	1,505,229,000
Gold redemption fund	57,220,000	65,629,000	133,505,000
Total gold reserves	\$3,007,689,000	\$3,005,143,000	\$2,392,947,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	127,564,000	125,982,000	165,285,000
Total reserves	\$3,135,253,000	\$3,131,125,000	\$2,558,232,000
Bills discounted—Secured by U. S. Government obligations	181,071,000	169,714,000	703,951,000
All other	306,169,000	298,982,000	1,076,305,000
Bills bought in open market	105,364,000	97,123,000	87,138,000
Total bills on hand	\$592,004,000	\$565,819,000	\$1,957,394,000
United States bonds and notes	240,960,000	241,115,000	25,597,000
United States certificates of indebtedness—One-year certificates (Pittman act)	78,500,000	80,000,000	233,375,000
All other	276,721,000	273,890,000	46,754,000
Total earning assets	\$1,188,815,000	\$1,160,794,000	\$2,263,120,000
Bank premises	40,650,000	40,326,000	23,396,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	7,605,000	7,678,000	11,174,000
Uncollected items	501,733,000	587,772,000	510,175,000
All other resources	20,303,000	20,035,000	13,663,000
Total resources	\$4,894,359,000	\$4,947,730,000	\$5,379,760,000
LIABILITIES—			
Capital paid in	\$104,695,000	\$104,656,000	\$102,173,000
Surplus	215,398,000	215,398,000	202,036,000
Reserved for Government franchise tax	2,290,000	2,124,000	35,271,000
Deposits: Government	60,406,000	39,278,000	17,323,000
Member banks—Reserve account	1,822,742,000	1,810,810,000	1,655,609,000
All other	34,028,000	35,957,000	35,024,000
Total deposits	\$1,917,176,000	\$1,886,045,000	\$1,705,956,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,128,230,000	2,146,656,000	2,734,804,000
F. R. Bank notes in circulation—Net liability	71,702,000	72,474,000	144,834,000
Deferred availability items	435,114,000	501,253,000	424,929,000
All other liabilities	19,754,000	19,094,000	29,757,000
Total liabilities	\$4,894,359,000	\$4,947,730,000	\$5,379,760,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	77.5%	77.0%	57.6%

Statement of Member Banks

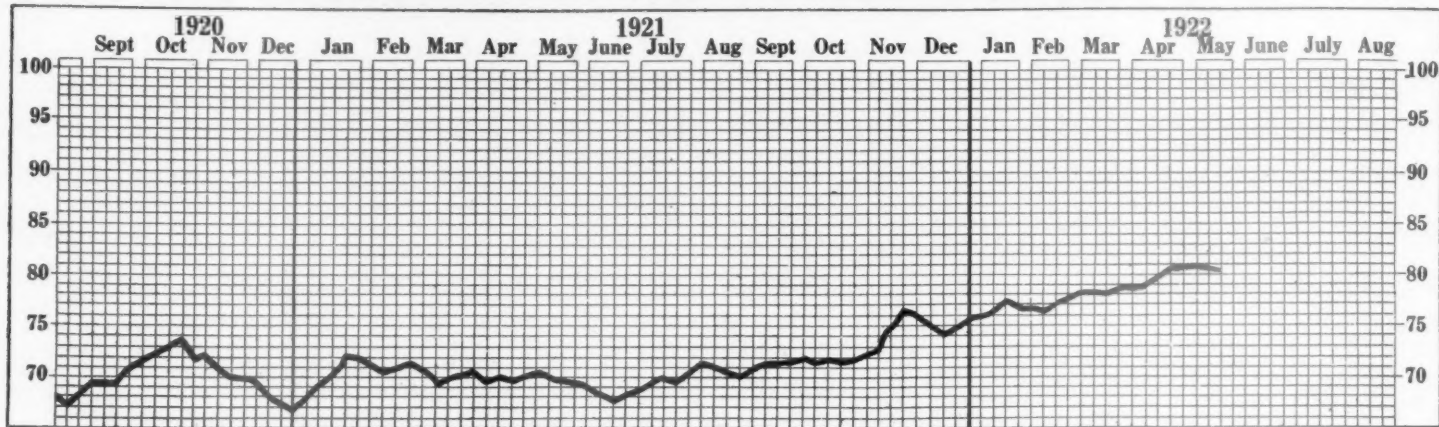
Data for Federal Reserve Cities and in Federal Reserve Branch Cities

	New York	Chicago
	May 17	May 10
Number of reporting banks	65	50
Loans sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	\$101,766,000	\$101,732,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	1,452,118,000	1,367,610,000
All other loans and discounts	2,012,763,000	2,061,509,000
Total loans and discounts	3,566,557,000	3,530,851,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	417,800,000	423,076,000
U. S. Victory notes	44,653,000	46,831,000
U. S. Treasury notes	248,306,000	240,761,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness	48,883,000	47,651,000
Other loans, stocks and secur's	619,225,000	597,068,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts, &c.	4,945,424,000	4,886,238,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank	632,722,000	629,355,000
Cash in vault	74,228,000	76,974,000
Net demand deposits	4,525,248,000	4,457,636,000
Time deposits	400,979,000	426,464,000
Government deposits	50,163,000	63,839,000
Bills payable	4,190,000	5,140,000
Bills rediscounted	4,055,000	4,248,000
All Reserve Cities		
May 17		
May 10		
Number of reporting banks	272	211
Loans sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	\$228,200,000	\$230,986,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	2,509,986,000	2,411,017,000
All other loans and discounts	4,506,953,000	4,562,407,000
Total loans and discounts	7,245,144,000	7,204,410,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	666,689,000	670,861,000
U. S. Victory notes	70,165,000	69,329,000
U. S. Treasury notes	320,046,000	313,053,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness	86,709,000	90,373,000
Other loans, stocks and secur's	1,235,901,000	1,212,631,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts, &c.	9,624,664,000	9,560,057,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank	1,031,957,000	1,028,742,000
Cash in vault	147,877,000	153,170,000
Net demand deposits	7,736,299,000	7,631,028,000
Time deposits	1,519,645,000	1,543,988,000
Government deposits	105,343,000	131,471,000
Bills payable	28,481,000	19,565,000
Bills rediscounted	42,637,000	47,929,000
Reserve Branch Cities		
May 17		
May 10		
Number of reporting banks	316	316
Loans secured by United States Government obligations	\$47,588,000	\$47,667,000
Loans secured by stocks and bonds	432,976,000	429,230,000
All other loans and discounts	1,271,214,000	1,274,515,000
Total loans and discounts	1,751,778,000	1,751,413,000
United States bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	240,499,000	239,702,000
United States Victory notes	10,750,000	11,672,000
United States Treasury notes	33,239,000	34,648,000
United States certificates of indebtedness	15,587,000	16,093,000
Other loans, stocks and securities	387,313,000	384,947,000
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	2,439,166,000	2,439,166,000
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank	152,331,000	152,325,000
Cash in vault	68,708,000	72,700,000
Net demand deposits	1,528,290,000	1,513,108,000
Time deposits	719,848,000	718,274,000
Government deposits	11,056,000	14,556,000
Bills payable	13,774,000	15,479,000
Bills rediscounted	29,428,000	30,372,000

Total Sales 6,771,956 Shares

Continued on Page 590

The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Week Ended May 27

Total Sales \$84,149,425 Par Value

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
100.06	94.84	79.00	Lib 3 1/2s, 1932-47	100.06	99.70	99.66	+.30	
99.90	94.82	51 1/2	Lib 3 1/2s, '32-47, reg	99.84	99.54	99.85	+.30	
99.96	95.70	13	Lib 1st cv 4s, '32-47	99.96	99.50	99.86	+.16	
99.34	97.80	1	Lib 1st cv 4s, '32-47, reg	99.34	99.34	99.34	+.04	
99.90	95.60	80	Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	99.90	99.60	99.74	+.22	
99.60	95.50	0	Lib 2d 4s, '27-42, reg	99.60	99.20	99.36	+.50	
100.08	96.00	1079	Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, '32-47	100.00	99.82	99.90	+.06	
99.90	95.86	15	Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, reg	99.84	99.54	99.60	+.00	
100.16	98.00	204	Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, '32-47	100.16	99.50	99.50	+.54	
99.98	94.18	3837	Lib 2d cv 4 1/2s, '27-42	99.98	99.72	99.86	+.16	
99.70	95.08	88	Lib 2d cv 4 1/2s, 1927-42, reg	99.70	99.56	99.70	+.10	
100.06	96.74	5752	Lib 3d 4 1/2s, 1928-48	99.98	99.92	99.94	+.00	
99.90	94.72	93	Lib 3d 4 1/2s, '28, reg	99.92	99.58	99.92	+.28	
100.06	95.86	8690	Lib 4th 4 1/2s, '33-38	100.06	99.90	99.94	+.04	
99.92	95.70	301	Lib 4th 4 1/2s, '33-38, registered	99.92	99.78	99.84	+.06	
100.30	99.96	690	Vict 3 1/2s, 1922-23	100.02	100.00	100.00	+.00	
100.98	100.02	3353	Vict 4 1/2s, 1922-23	100.82	100.50	100.60	+.18	
100.90	99.84	320	Vict 4 1/2s, reg	100.70	100.52	100.52	+.12	

Total sales \$34,362,425

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, STATE AND MUNICIPAL

102 1/2	90	245	Argentine 7s, temp cfs.	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	+. 1/2	
87	77	18	Argentine 5s	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	-. 1 1/2	
57	44 1/2	37	Chinese Govt 5s	54 1/2	53 1/2	54	-. 1 1/2	
111	105 1/2	20	City of Berne 8s	111	110	111	+. 1	
116	106 1/2	58	City of Bern 8s	112 1/2	113	113	+. 1 1/2	
90	80 1/2	117	City of Bordeaux 8s	87 1/2	86 1/2	87	-. 1 1/2	
112 1/2	106 1/2	8	City of Christiania 8s	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
93 1/2	85 1/2	134	City of Copenhagen 5 1/2s	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
90	80 1/2	107	City of Lyons 6s	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
90	80 1/2	80	City of Marseilles 6s	87 1/2	86 1/2	87	+. 1 1/2	
106 1/2	99 1/2	87	City of Rio de Jan. 8s	104 1/2	103	103 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
106 1/2	103	127	City of Rio de Jan. 8s	104 1/2	103	103 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
105	102	18	City of Porto Alegre 8s	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
106 1/2	100 1/2	93	City Sao Paulo 8s	104 1/2	103	103 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
76 1/2	67	50 1/2	City of Tokio 5s	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
114 1/2	107	14	City of Zurich 8s	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
100 1/2	96 1/2	234 1/2	Czechoslovak Rep 8s, w. l.	98 1/2	97 1/2	98	+. 1 1/2	
112 1/2	105 1/2	22	Danish Munic s f 8s, A. 111	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
113	105	21 1/2	Danish Munic s f 8s, B. 111	110 1/2	111	111	+. 1 1/2	
98	90 1/2	250	Dept Seine 7s, temp cfs.	94 1/2	93	93 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
100	96	222	Dom of Can 5s, 1928	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
101 1/2	96 1/2	120	Dom of Can 5 1/2s, 1929	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
99 1/2	94 1/2	51	Dom of Can 5s, 1931	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
100 1/2	100	291	D of C 5s, '52, temp cfs.	100	100	100	+. 1 1/2	
93	83 1/2	4	Dominican Republic 5s	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
97	94	330	Dutch E Ind 6s, '47, tr cfs	96	95 1/2	95 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
97	94 1/2	546	Dutch E Ind 6s, '62, tr cfs	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
106 1/2	99 1/2	200	French Govt 8s	104	103	103 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
104 1/2	94 1/2	563	French Govt 7 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
91	86 1/2	62	Jap 4 1/2s, 2d Series	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
91 1/2	86 1/2	107	Jap 4 1/2s, sterling loan	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
79	72 1/2	244 1/2	Jap 4s, sterling loan	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
100 1/2	96 1/2	79	Kingdom of Belgium 7 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
104 1/2	94 1/2	90	Kingdom of Belgium 6s	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
106 1/2	104 1/2	170	Kingdom of Belgium 8s	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
112 1/2	107	43	Kingdom of Denmark 8s	111	110	110	+. 1 1/2	
99 1/2	94 1/2	249	King of Den 6s, int cfs.	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
99 1/2	92 1/2	47 1/2	Kingdom of Italy 6 1/2s	96	94 1/2	95	+. 1 1/2	
97 1/2	93 1/2	705 1/2	King of Neth 6s, int cfs	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
112 1/2	100	30	Kingdom of Norway 8s	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
103	94	125	Kingdom of Sweden 6s	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
47 1/2	31	24	Mexican Irrigation 4 1/2s	45 1/2	45	45	+. 1 1/2	
85	81 1/2	463	Paris-Lyons-Med 6s, w. l.	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
106	100 1/2	57	Rep of Chile 8s, 1916	105 1/2	104 1/2	105	+. 1 1/2	
103 1/2	98 1/2	85	Rep of Chile 8s, 1926	103 1/2	102 1/2	103	+. 1 1/2	
106	103	100	Rep of Chile 8s, 1941	105 1/2	104 1/2	105	+. 1 1/2	
90 1/2	77	6	Rep of Cuba 5s of 1914	80	88 1/2	80	+. 1 1/2	
90 1/2	84 1/2	3	Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
80	76	7	Rep of Cuba 4 1/2s	79 1/2	79	79 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
108 1/2	103 1/2	46	Rep of Uruguay 8s	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
105 1/2	99	40	Rio Grande do Sul 8s	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	18	State of San Paulo 8s	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
111 1/2	106	16	State of Queensland 7s	111 1/2	110	110 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
103	97	75	State of Queensland 6s, int cfs.	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
120 1/2	112 1/2	118	Swiss Confed s f 8s	117 1/2	117 1/2	118	+. 1 1/2	
108 1/2	100	917	U K of G B & I 5 1/2s	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
108 1/2	98 1/2	40	U K of G B & I 5 1/2s	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
103 1/2	96	364	U K of G B & I 5 1/2s	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
108	102 1/2	537 1/2	U S of Brazil 8s	106 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
70 1/2	54	195	U S of Mexico 5s	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
60 1/2	50	97 1/2	U S of Mexico 5s, large	64	62 1/2	63 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
62	39 1/2	139 1/2	U S of Mexico 4s	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+. 1 1/2	

Total sales \$10,807,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

91	90 1/2	0	3 1/2s, May, 1954, reg	91	90 1/2	91	+. 1 1/2	
99 1/2	93 1/2	10	4s, 1958	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
99 1/2	93 1/2	10	4s, 1959	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
101 1/2	98	26	4 1/2s, 1960	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
102 1/2	97 1/2	2	4 1/2s, 1964	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
107 1/2	103	5	4 1/2s, 1963	106	106	106	+. 1 1/2	
107 1/2	103 1/2	2	4 1/2s, May, 1957	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
117 1/2	103 1/2	4	4 1/2s, Nov., 1957	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
107 1/2	103 1/2	1	4 1/2s, 1967	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+. 1 1/2	
101	101	1	Brooklyn Pub Park 6s	101	101	101	+. 1 1/2	

Total sales \$38,000

CORPORATION ISSUES

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
78	75	5	ADAMS EXPRESS 4s.....	76 1/2	76	76 1/2	+	1 1/2
103	98 1/2	16	Ajax Rubber 8s, int cfs.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+	1 1/2
12 1/2	9	3	Alaska Gold M deb 6s, A. 10	10	10	10	+	1 1/2
10 1/2	6	4	Alaska Gold M deb 6s, B. 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	+	1 1/2
81	76 1/2	1	Albany & Susq 3 1/2s.....	80	80	80	+	1 1/2
98 1/2	81 1/2	1	Am Ag Chem cv 5s.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	+	1 1/2
105	100	66	Am Ag Chem 7 1/2s.....	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+	1 1/2
93	81	1	American Cotton Oil 5s.....	91	91	91	+	1 1/2
93 1/2	88 1/2	85	Am Smelt & Ref 1st 5s.....	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+	1 1/2
101	97	41 1/2	Am Sug R. 6s, temp cfs.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	1 1/2
116 1/2	108	115	Am Tel & Tel conv 6s.....	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	+	1 1/2
103	95 1/2	6	Am Tel & Tel conv 4 1/2s.....	102	102	102	+	1 1/2
99 1/2	91 1/2	160	Am Tel & Tel col 5s.....	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	+	1 1/2
91 1/2	80 1/2	150	Am Tel & Tel col 4s.....	91 1/2	90 1/2	91	+	1 1/2
82 1/2	70	13	Am W & W & El col tr 5s.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	+	1 1/2
88	80	28	Am Writing Paper 7s.....	88	87 1/2	88	+	1 1/2
80	58 1/2	18	Ann Arbor 4s.....	70	68	68	+	1 1/2
92	86 1/2	65	Armour & Co 4 1/2s.....	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	+	1 1/2
89 1/2	85	195	Atch, Top & S F gen 4s.....	89 1/2	88 1/2	89	+	1 1/2
84	77 1/2	10	Atch, Top & S F adj 4s.....	84	84	84	+	1 1/2
84	78 1/2	12	A. T. & S F adj 4s, sta. 84	83 1/2	84	84	+	1 1/2
101	91 1/2	5	A. T. & S F cv 4s, 1960.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	1 1/2
83	76	2	A. T. & S F cv 4s, 1905.....	82	81	82	+	1 1/2
83	76	4	A. T. & S F cv 4s, 1955.....	82	81	82	+	1 1/2
94	91 1/2	7	A. T. & S F East Okl 4s.....	94	93 1/2	94	+	1 1/2
83 1/2	78	10	A. T. & S F R Mt div 4s.....	82	81 1/2	81 1/2	+	1 1/2
86 1/2	79 1/2	4	A. T. & S F Trans S L 4s.....	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	+	1 1/2
75 1/2	69	1	Atlanta & Birm 4s.....	72	72	72	+	1 1/2
100	92 1/2	15	Atl & Char A. L 1st 5s.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+	1 1/2
90	85	36	Atl Coast Line 1st 4s.....	89	88	88 1/2	+	1 1/2
107	104 1/2	56	Atl Coast Line 7s.....	106	105 1/2	105 1/2	+	1 1/2
83	75 1/2	178	Atl Coast L. & N 4s.....	83	81 1/2	81 1/2	+	1 1/2
88 1/2	83 1/2	3	Atl Coast Line unif 4 1/2s 87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+	1 1/2
50 1/2	23 1/2	102	Atlantic Fruit 7s.....	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	+	1 1/2
82	75 1/2	5	Atlantic & Yaddin 4s.....	79	79	79	+	1 1/2
105	103 1/2	45	Atlantic Refining 6 1/2s.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+	1 1/2
97 1/2	102 1/2	14	Atlas Powder temp 7 1/2s.....	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+	1 1/2
98	8 1/2	2	Austin & Northwest'm 5s.....	98	98	98	+	1 1/2
94	88 1/2	72	B & O P R LIEN 3 1/2s.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+	1 1/2
83	76 1/2	71	Balt & Ohio gold 4s.....	82 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	+	1 1/2
100 1/2	94 1/2	228	Baltimore & Ohio 6s.....	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	+	1 1/2
84	74	45 1/2	Baltimore & Ohio cv 4 1/2s.....	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	+	1 1/2
88	77	54	Baltimore & Ohio ref 5s 87	86 1/2	87	87	+	1 1/2
82	72 1/2	28	B & O, P. L. E. & W Va 4s.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	+	1 1/2
93	86	47	B & O S W Div 3 1/2s.....	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	+	1 1/2
70	62 1/2	19	B & O, Tol. & Cin 4s.....	68 1/2	68	68	+	1 1/2
108	104	32	Barnsdall s f 8s, Ser A. 105 1/2	104	106 1/2	106 1/2	+	1 1/2
108	705	6	Barnsdall s f 8s, Ser B. 106	105	106	106	+	1 1/2
109	107	65	Bell Telephone (Pa) 7s.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+	1 1/2
97 1/2	86	60	Bethlehem Steel p m 5s.....	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+	1 1/2
100 1/2	95	103	Bethlehem Steel cv 6s.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	1 1/2
97 1/2	90	25	Bethlehem Steel ext 5s.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	+	1 1/2
99	93 1/2	25	Bethlehem Steel cv 4s.....	95 1/2	94	93 1/2	+	1 1/2
90 1/2	85	27	Braden Copper 6s.....	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	+	1 1/2
67	58	8	Bway & 7th Av con 5s.....	65 1/2	65	65 1/2	+	1 1/2
95 1/2	87 1/2	14	Brooklyn Edison gen 5s.....	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+	1 1/2
103	100	4	Brooklyn Edison gen 6s.....	102 1/2	100	100	+	1 1/2
103	102	12	Brooklyn Ed gen 7s, C. 107 1/2	105 1/2	106	110	+	1 1/2
106 1/2	106	23	Brooklyn Ed gen 7s, D. 107 1/2	107	107	107 1/2	+	1 1/2
60	35 1/2	1	Brooklyn R T ref cv 4s.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	+	1 1/2
64 1/2	26 1/2	10	Brooklyn R T gold 5s.....	63	60	62	+	1 1/2
63	31	10	Bklyn R T gold 5s, c of 6s.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+	1 1/2
88	56	90	Brooklyn R T 7s, 1921.....	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	+	1 1/2
87	58 1/2	140	B R T 7s, '21, c of dep 84	83 1/2	84	84	+	1 1/2
83	84	27	B R T 7s, '21, c of d stpd 81 1/2	80	81 1/2	81 1/2	+	1 1/2
86	75 1/2	2	Bklyn Un Elev 1st 5s.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	+	1 1/2
86	75 1/2	13	Bklyn Un Elev 5s sta.....	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+	1 1/2
90 1/2	87 1/2	7	Bklyn Union Gas 5s.....	90	90	90	+	1 1/2
91	87 1/2	21	Buff, R & P con 4 1/2s.....	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	+	1 1/2
98	90	3	Bur, Cedar R & N col 5s.....	97 1/2	97	97	+	1 1/2
95 1/2	77 1/2	3	Bush Terminal 4s.....	81	77 1/2	81	+	1 1/2
92 1/2	82 1/2	10	Bush Terminal 5s.....	91	90	91	+	1 1/2
92 1/2	86 1/2	31	Bush Term Bldgs 5s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+	1 1/2
96	92	51	CAL GAS & ELK 6s.....	96	95	95 1/2	+	1 1/2
98 1/2	93	10	Canada Southern con 5s.....	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	+	1 1/2
93	101 1/2	60	Can Gen El deb 6s, cfs.....	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	+	1 1/2
115	108 1/2	51	Canadian Northern 7s.....	113	111	112 1/2	+	1 1/2
114	107 1/2	98	Canadian Northern 6 1/2s.....	112	111	111 1/2	+	1 1/2
81	77 1/2	187 1/2	Canadian Pacific deb 4s.....	79 1/2	78	78	+	1 1/2
94	83	11	Caro, Clinch & Ohio 5s.....	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	+	1 1/2
98	76	14	Central Foundry 1st 6s.....	86	84	85	+	1 1/2
99 1/2	97 1/2	2	Central Dist Tel 5s.....	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	+	1 1/2
90	93 1/2	13	Central of Georgia con 5s.....	90 1/2	90	90	+	1 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	37	Central of Georgia con 5s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	1 1/2
98	93 1/2	42	Central Leather 5s.....	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	+	1 1/2
98	15 1/2	22	Central New England 4s.....	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	+	1 1/2
90 1/2	103	33	Central of N J gen 5s.....	100	107 1/2	107 1/2	+	1 1/2
94 1/2	86	1	Cent R R & Bkg of Ga 5s.....	94	94	94	+	1 1/2
93 1/2	86	1	Central Pacific 3 1/2s.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	+	1 1/2
87 1/2	81 1/2	47	Central Pacific 4s.....	87 1/2	86 1/2	87	+	1 1/2
87 1/2	78 1/2	6	Cent Pac Thrif S Line 4s.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+	1 1/2
124	110	25 1/2	Cerro de Pasco 6s.....	124	120	123 1/2	+	1 1/2
82	94 1/2	4	Ches & Ohio con 5s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+	1 1/2
90	100	11	Ches & Ohio con 5s, reg.....	100	100	100	+	1 1/2
92	90 1/2	2	Ches & Ohio con 5s, reg.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+	1 1/2
94 1/2	84	96	Ches & Ohio gen 4 1/2s.....	88 1/2	87	87 1/2	+	1 1/2
94 1/2	84	505	Ches & Ohio conv 5s.....	94 1/2	93 1/2	94	+	1 1/2
90	82 1/2	162	Ches & Ohio conv 4 1/2s.....	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+	1 1/2
91 1/2	92 1/2	18	Chicago & Alton 3s.....	90	55	60	+	1 1/2
91 1/2	92 1/2	18	Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s.....	90 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	+	1 1/2

-Continued

[illegible]**ONS—Continued**

1922-23				1921-22				1920-21				1919-20					
High. Low.		Stock and Dividend Rate.	Net High. Low. Last Ch'ge.	High. Low.		Stock and Dividend Rate.	Net High. Low. Last Ch'ge.	High. Low.		Stock and Dividend Rate.	Net High. Low. Last Ch'ge.	High. Low.		Stock and Dividend Rate.	Net High. Low. Last Ch'ge.		
40	41	800 Stern Bros pf (8).....	101 1/2	101	101 1/2	46	41	1,400 Do 1st pf (3 1/2).....	45 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	21	13	3,500 Do 2d pf.....	21	19 1/2	21 + 1/2
44	94	12,400 Stewart W Speedm (3) 44	41 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	46	45 1/2	100 U S Tobacco.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	24 1/2	13 1/2	2,300 Western Pacific.....	22 1/2	21	22 - 1/2
50	53	7,100 Stromberg Carburetor.....	51	51	51	110	100	100 Do pf.....	109	109	109 - 1/2	64 1/2	51 1/2	1,300 Do pf (6).....	62	61	61 1/2 - 1/2
24	79 1/2	228,600 Studebaker Co (7).....	124 1/2	120 1/2	124 1/2	148	119 1/2	700 United Fruit (8).....	142	139 1/2	139 1/2 - 3/4	99 1/2	89	900 Western Union Tel (7).....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2 - 1/2
13	100	600 Studebaker pf (7).....	113	111	113	7	7 1/2	2,300 United Railway Inv.....	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 - 1/2	100	80	300 Westinghouse Air B (4).....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2 - 1/2
7	34	8,700 Submarine Boat.....	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	36	25 1/2	Do pf.....	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2 - 1/2	64	40 1/2	12,500 Westinghouse E&M (4).....	63 1/2	62	62 1/2 - 1/2
8 1/2	44	7,300 Superior Oil.....	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	70	34 1/2	19,600 United Tailors.....	65 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2 - 1/2	137	67	100 Do 1st pf (6).....	72	72	72 - 1/2
39 1/2	26	3,300 Superior Steel.....	38	34 1/2	35 1/2 - 1/2	35 1/2	16 1/2	800 U S Cast Iron P & F.....	36	34	34 1/2 - 1/2	13 1/2	6	27,100 Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2 - 1/2
5	3 1/2	5,500 Sweets Co of America.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2 - 1/2	71	50	300 Do pf (5).....	70	70	70 - 1/2	24 1/2	12 1/2	8,000 Do pf.....	24 1/2	22	24 1/2 + 1/2
						6	6 1/2	1,000 United States Express.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 - 1/2	27	25	7,100 White Eagle Oil (2).....	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2 + 1/2
						10 1/2	25	2,900 U S Food Products.....	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2 - 1/2	50	35 1/2	2,000 White Motors (4).....	49	48	49 - 1/2
						25 1/2	24 1/2	2,800 U S Hoffman Mch.....	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2 - 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	900 White Oil.....	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2 - 1/2
5 1/2	41	2,500 T&MOTOR C & F. A.....	1 1/2	1	1 - 1/2	60	37	8,900 U S Industrial Alcohol.....	60	53 1/2	59 + 1/2	21 1/2	13	3,300 Wickwire Steel.....	20	17 1/2	19 1/2 - 1/2
12 1/2	99 1/2	11,100 Tenn Cop & Chem.....	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	97	89 1/2	430 Do pf (7).....	96	96	96 - 1/2	40 1/2	27 1/2	900 Wilson & Co.....	46	43 1/2	44 1/2 - 1/2
50 1/2	42	80,100 Texas Co (3).....	50	48 1/2	49 + 1/2	72	55 1/2	10,900 U S Realty & Imp Co.....	72	69 1/2	72 1/2 + 1/2	9 1/2	42	250 Willys-Overland.....	44	43 1/2	44 1/2 - 1/2
18 1/2	38 1/2	9,400 Texas Gulf Sulphur (4) 47	45 1/2	47	47 - 1/2	77	80 1/2	12,500 U S Rubber & Imp Co.....	67 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2 - 1/2	44 1/2	24	7,900 Do pf.....	44 1/2	39 1/2	42 1/2 - 1/2
28	24 1/2	8,100 Texas & Pacific.....	35 1/2	33	33 - 1/2	106	99	800 Do 1st pf (8).....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2 - 1/2	137	25	300 Wisconsin Central.....	29 1/2	29	29 1/2 + 1/2
41 1/2	23	23,100 Tex Pac Coal & Oil (4).....	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2 - 1/2	45 1/2	32 1/2	3,300 U S Smelt Ref & M.....	44 1/2	42 1/2	44 - 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	400 Woolworth (F W) (8).....	159	158	158 - 1/2
31 1/2	31 1/2	23,700 Texas Pacific Land Tr.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	47	42 1/2	500 Do pf (3 1/2).....	47	46 1/2	47 + 1/2	54	43 1/2	500 Worthington Pump (4).....	52 1/2	52	52 - 1/2
37 1/2	100	5,400 Third Avenue.....	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
37 1/2	100	300 Tide Water Oil.....	132	130	130 - 3	120	114 1/2	3,500 Do pf (7).....	113 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2 + 1/2	9 1/2	6	1,500 Wright Aeronaut (1).....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 - 1/2
37 1/2	100	67,100 Tobacco.....	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2 + 1	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
37 1/2	100	4,300 Do pf (7).....	106	97 1/2	106 + 10	120	114 1/2	3,500 Do pf (7).....	113 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2 + 1/2	9 1/2	6	1,500 Wright Aeronaut (1).....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 - 1/2
77	22 1/2	2,900 Do pf B.....	47	44	46 1/2 + 1 1/2	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
18	14	1,600 Totl, St L & West, B.....	38	35	37 1/2 + 1 1/2	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
30 1/2	35 1/2	154,600 Transcontinental Oil.....	20 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2 + 2 1/2	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
43 1/2	35 1/2	600 Transac & Williams (2) 43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2 - 1/2	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
50 1/2	34	500 Twin City R T (2).....	50	49 1/2	49 1/2 + 1	102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2	82	140,300 U S Steel (5).....	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2 - 1/2	79	64 1/2	100 Do pf B (6).....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2 + 1/2
						102 1/2</											

Transactions in the New York Curb

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1922

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Foreign
Monday	179,490	460,370	373,475	1,375,000	163,000
Tuesday	119,145	411,175	411,313	1,379,000	268,000
Wednesday	159,025	374,560	511,295	1,801,000	104,000
Thursday	117,715	465,703	419,980	1,538,000	88,000
Friday	102,805	448,260	508,700	1,857,000	156,000
Saturday	54,695	223,980	272,810	541,000	44,000
Total	732,785	2,324,050	2,494,573	\$8,591,000	823,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
13 1/2	20,200	Acme Coal	13 1/2	1 1/2
13 1/2	36,500	Acme Packing	13 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2	100	Allied Packers	10 1/2	1 1/2
7 1/2	100	Allied Packers cfs	7 1/2	1 1/2
23 1/2	300	Aluminum Co	23 1/2	2 1/2
14 1/2	6,700	Amalgamated Leather	14 1/2	1 1/2
43 3/4	1,900	Am Leather pf	43 3/4	1 1/2
100 1/2	300	Conley Tin Foil	100 1/2	1 1/2
27 1/2	5,400	Am Drug Stores	27 1/2	2 1/2
27 1/2	2,100	Am Hawaiian S. S.	27 1/2	2 1/2
5 1/2	1,300	Am Writing Paper	5 1/2	4 1/2
147 1/2	20	Am Light & Trac	147 1/2	14 1/2
31 1/2	300	Blynn & Sons, Inc.	31 1/2	3 1/2
31 1/2	50	E W Bliss	31 1/2	3 1/2
41 1/2	1,600	Beachright, w. l.	41 1/2	3 1/2
18 1/2	5,200	Br. Am Tob	18 1/2	1 1/2
2 1/2	100	B'klyn Un Gas rts, w. l.	2 1/2	2 1/2
9 1/2	500	Brock City R. R.	9 1/2	8 1/2
2 1/2	10,000	Buddy Buds, Inc.	2 1/2	1 1/2
106 1/2	100	Car Light & Power	106 1/2	8 1/2
111 1/2	35	Celluloid Co	111 1/2	10 1/2
75 1/2	100	Central States El Corp pf	75 1/2	6 1/2
4 1/2	300	Central Terra Sul pf	4 1/2	3 1/2
4 1/2	3,800	Chicago Nipple	4 1/2	3 1/2
2 1/2	200	Charcoal Co of Am	2 1/2	2 1/2
33 1/2	1,800	Cleveland Motors	33 1/2	12 1/2
15 1/2	300	Conley Tin Foil	15 1/2	12 1/2
9 1/2	10,200	Con Motor	9 1/2	8 1/2
12 1/2	13,200	Cuban Don Sugar, w. l.	12 1/2	10 1/2
75 1/2	1,800	Den & R G pf	75 1/2	65 1/2
9 1/2	6,900	Dublier Con & R, w. l.	9 1/2	8 1/2
14 1/2	9,400	Daniels Motor Co	14 1/2	13 1/2
29 1/2	1,400	Dart Motor Car	29 1/2	20 1/2
38 1/2	2,800	Durant Motor	38 1/2	35 1/2
16 1/2	3,500	Durant Motor of Ind.	16 1/2	14 1/2
36 1/2	20	Eastern Steel	36 1/2	30 1/2
6 1/2	1,100	Earl Motors	6 1/2	4 1/2
14 1/2	3,200	Frontenac Mfg Co, w. l.	14 1/2	13 1/2
90 1/2	500	Garland S S	90 1/2	86 1/2
22 1/2	340	Gillette Safety Razor	22 1/2	20 1/2
55 1/2	4,400	Glen Alden Coal	55 1/2	52 1/2
9 1/2	14,200	Goldwyn Pictures	9 1/2	8 1/2
14 1/2	300	Goodyear T & R	14 1/2	13 1/2
72 1/2	200	Goodyear T & R prior pf	72 1/2	71 1/2
38 1/2	200	Goodyear T & R pf	38 1/2	37 1/2
7 1/2	200	D W Griffith Cl A	7 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	2,400	Grant Motor	1 1/2	86 1/2
3 1/2	200	Hocking Valley Prod.	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	3,500	Heyden Chem	1 1/2	1 1/2
2 1/2	200	Havana Tobacco pf	2 1/2	1 1/2
3 1/2	1,500	Hocking Valley	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	100	Hud & Man R R pf	1 1/2	30 1/2
15 1/2	3,500	Hudson & Man R R	15 1/2	13 1/2
22 1/2	44,400	Hud Mot Car, Mich, w. l.	22 1/2	20 1/2
21 1/2	8,000	Hudson pf	21 1/2	19 1/2
100 1/2	50	Illinois Cent R Roon	100 1/2	100 1/2
90 1/2	22,400	Ill. Cent R R	90 1/2	83 1/2
11 1/2	2,400	Intercont Rubber	11 1/2	8 1/2
33 1/2	2,900	Int Rapid Tr V of Tr	33 1/2	30 1/2
45 1/2	3,100	Int Cigar Mach Co	45 1/2	42 1/2
58 1/2	600	Inland Steel	58 1/2	56 1/2
13 1/2	8,300	Keystone Soether	13 1/2	10 1/2
18 1/2	800	Lehigh Pure Sec	18 1/2	16 1/2
7 1/2	7,600	Libby, McNeil & P	7 1/2	7 1/2
8 1/2	3,500	Lehigh Val Coal Sales	8 1/2	7 1/2
8 1/2	2,500	Lincoln Motor	8 1/2	2 1/2
5 1/2	2,300	Merced Motor	5 1/2	4 1/2
38 1/2	1,000	Manhattan Trans	38 1/2	30 1/2
5 1/2	14,100	Merced Motor v tr cfs	5 1/2	3 1/2
11 1/2	71,200	Moon Motor Car	11 1/2	13 1/2
13 1/2	100	Motor Wheel	13 1/2	9 1/2
11 1/2	700	National Leather	11 1/2	2 1/2
3 1/2	100	No Am Pub & Paper	3 1/2	2 1/2
15 1/2	21,100	Packard Motor	15 1/2	15 1/2
10 1/2	1,270	Packard Motor pf	10 1/2	9 1/2
4 1/2	500	Perfection T & R, new	4 1/2	2 1/2
50 1/2	300	Peelers T & M	50 1/2	47 1/2
100 1/2	3,700	Pub Serv of N J 8a pf	100 1/2	103 1/2
21 1/2	15,100	Phillips Morris	21 1/2	20 1/2
14 1/2	500	Pyrene Mfg	14 1/2	11 1/2
6 1/2	67,200	Radio Co	6 1/2	3 1/2
3 1/2	45,000	Radio Co pf	3 1/2	3 1/2
3 1/2	3,800	Republic Rubber	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 1/2	100	Repetit-Candy	1 1/2	85 1/2
27 1/2	16,800	Reo Motors	27 1/2	24 1/2
40 1/2	1,200	Schulte Stores	40 1/2	38 1/2
2 1/2	42,900	Southern Coal & Iron	2 1/2	2 1/2
23 1/2	2,700	Swift International	23 1/2	20 1/2
80 1/2	430	Todd Shipyard	80 1/2	72 1/2
10 1/2	41,200	Tobacco Products Exp	10 1/2	8 1/2
28 1/2	1,800	Triangle Axle w. l.	28 1/2	28 1/2
56 1/2	33,300	Triangle Film	56 1/2	20 1/2
3 1/2	700	Tenn Railway & Light	3 1/2	2 1/2
59 1/2	100	Union Carbide & Coke	59 1/2	58 1/2
2 1/2	5,900	U S L & Heat	2 1/2	1 1/2
9 1/2	5,100	Un Prof Shar, new w. l.	9 1/2	8 1/2
2 1/2	1,800	U S L & Heat	2 1/2	1 1/2
25 1/2	2,700	U S Hoffman M Co vtr	25 1/2	24 1/2
8 1/2	7,900	United Retail Candy	8 1/2	7 1/2
14 1/2	11,000	U S Ship Corp	14 1/2	10 1/2
15 1/2	7,000	U S Steamship Co	15 1/2	10 1/2
61 1/2	100	Van Raaite	61 1/2	53 1/2
88 1/2	3,800	West End Chemical	88 1/2	72 1/2
2 1/2	13,800	Wayne Coal	2 1/2	2 1/2
10 1/2	900	Wenlem Knitting	10 1/2	8 1/2
30 1/2	2,000	Willis Corp	30 1/2	10 1/2
34 1/2	400	Wm Davies A	34 1/2	31 1/2
20 1/2	200	Willis Ist pf	20 1/2	15 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1922	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
22 1/2	11,400	Anglo-Am Oil	22 1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	12,000	Anglo-Lobos	12 1/2	10 1/2
100 1/2	105	Buckeye Pipe Line	100 1/2	96 1/2
36 1/2	20	Crecent Pipe Line	36 1/2	35 1/2
62 1/2	235	Galena Signal Oil	62 1/2	55 1/2
198 1/2	150	Illinois Pipe Line	198 1/2	177 1/2
120 1/2	4,915	Imp Oil (Can) coupon, 11 1/2	120 1/2	114 1/2
25 1/2	70,900	International Pet	25 1/2	23 1/2
106 1/2	45	Indiana Pipe Line	106 1/2	96 1/2
31 1/2	200	National Transit	31 1/2	30 1/2
110 1/2	10	Northern Pipe Line	110 1/2	108 1/2
332 1/2	200	Ohio Oil	332 1/2	305 1/2
37 1/2	500	Penn Max Fuel	37 1/2	31 1/2
435 1/2	40	Prairie Oil & Gas	435 1/2	610 1/2
248 1/2	1,100	Prairie Pipe Line	248 1/2	227 1/2
234 1/2	90	Penn Oil	234 1/2	213 1/2
118 1/2	83 1/2	Standard Oil of Ind.	118 1/2	118 1/2
96 1/2	86,800	Stand Oil of Ky, new w. l.	96 1/2	82 1/2
22 1/2	100	Std Oil of Ky, Rts.	22 1/2	22 1/2
427 1/2	200	Stand Oil of N Y	427 1/2	412 1/2
443 1/2	200	Vacuum Oil	443 1/2	424 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1 1/2	2,000	Aetna Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
3 1/2	2,500	Allied Oil Corp	3 1/2	2 1/2
90 1/2	100	Allied Oil	90 1/2	83 1/2
13 1/2	3,800	Ark Natural Gas	13 1/2	11 1/2
85 1/2	3,000	Big Indian O & G	85 1/2	34 1/2
2 1/2	10,700	British Cons Oil Field	2 1/2	2 1/2
2 1/2	1,000	Brasos Oil	2 1/2	1 1/2
21 1/2	20,000	Boone Oil	21 1/2	11 1/2
91 1/2	65,200	Boston & Wyoming Oils	91 1/2	82 1/2
8 1/2	70,100	Carb Syndicate	8 1/2	7 1/2
16 1/2	240	Carb Trading	16 1/2	11 1/2

Range, 1922

High	Low	Sales	Cities Service	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
242	158	2,600	Cities Service	238	220	235	+ 1 1/2
67 1/2	51	600	Cities Service pf	67 1/2	55	55	-
24 1/2	17	4,200	Cities Service sh	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	-
6 1/2	4 1/2	200	Cities Service pf, B.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	Columbian Synd.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	1 1/2	1,400	Columbia Pete	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
4 1/2	3 1/2	100	Cont. Ref	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	200	Cosden pf, oil	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-
5 1/2	3 1/2	2,800	Creole Syndicate	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 3/4
12 1/2	8 1/2	5,000	Cushing Pete	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
11 1/2	8 1/2	200	Dom Oil of Tex.	10 1/2	10	10	-
3 1/2	2 1/2	100	Duquesne Oil Corp.	3 1/2	3	3	-
74 1/2	32	160,000	Engineers Petroleum	43	32	39	- 1/4
2 1/2	1 1/2	33,800	Federal Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/4
18 1/2	8 1/2	23,800	Fennel Oil	18	15 1/2	18	+ 1 1/2
3 1/2	2 1/2	400	Granada Oil	3	3	3	+ 3/4
9 1/2	4 1/2	3,800	Gilliland Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2
1 1/2	78	71,800	Glen Rock Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/4
50 1/2	40	187,000	Hudson Oil	31	23	26	-
2 1/2	1 1/2	600	Kay Co Gas	2	2	2	-
1 1/2	1 1/2	700	Keystone Ranger	50	50	50	-
26 1/2	10	5,300	Kirby Petroleum	10	10	10	-
1 1/2	1 1/2	15,300	Livingstone Petroleum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
10 1/2	40	19,000	Lance Creek Royal	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-
1 1/2	80	30,000	Lyons Petroleum	1 1/2	80	1	- 1/4
28 1/2	21	200	Lone Star Gas	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-
27 1/2	18 1/2	2,800	Maracaibo Oil	23 1/2	22	22 1/2	+ 1/2
3 1/2	2 1/2	5,000	Marland Oil of Maine	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 3/4
3 1/2	2 1/2	100	Marland Ref.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-
2 1/2	1 1/2	100	Margray Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-
2 1/2	1 1/2	7,800	Marine Oil	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
20 1/2	4	93,000	Meridian Petroleum	18 1/2	15	15	- 1/2
14 1/2	8 1/2	300	Merritt Oil Corp.	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
4 1/2	1 1/2	600	Met. Fuel Co.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1 1/2
4 1/2	1 1/2	33,100	Mexico Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-
49 1/2	28	48,500	Mexican Seaboard	47 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	-
3 1/2	2 1/2	400	Mid-Coil O & D Co.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-
1 1/2	70	1,800	Mt. Gulf of Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
3 1/2	2 1/2	100	Mountain States	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-
10 1/2	5 1/2	78,400	Mutual Oil	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	-
17 1/2	9 1/2	15,300	Mountain Product	17 1/2	16	17 1/2	+ 1
31 1/2	11 1/2	800	New York Oil	28 1/2	27 1/2	28	-
35 1/2	13 1/2	119,000	Noble Oil & Gas	32	28	32	+ 1/2
30 1/2	30	1,400	Noble Oil & Gas pf.	70	66	70	-
52 1/2	40	12,400	New England Fuel Oil	52 1/2	43 1/2	52 1/2	- 6 1/2
5 1/2	1 1/2	1,000	Noco Pete	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
35 1/2	15 1/2	51,000	Northwest Oil	35	25	33	+ 1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	400	North Am O R	2	2	2	-
12 1/2	8 1/2	2,000	Ohio Ranger	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-
2 1/2	67	61,800	Omar Oil & Gas, new	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
8 1/2	4 1/2	500	Pennock Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
8 1/2	5 1/2	100	Prod & Ref.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
55 1/2	14 1/2	Red Bank		27	23	24	- 1/2
100 1/2	12 1/2	Ryan Cen		55 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/4
100 1/2	12 1/2	7,400	Salt Creek Prod.	19 1/2	18	19 1/2	+ 3/4
14 1/2	10 1/2	7,400	Salt Creek Cons.	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1
4 1/2	2 1/2	8,700	Sapulpa Ref.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-
1 1/2	80	3,300	Seaboard O & G	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
12 1/2	9 1/2	11,800	Shinn's Petroleum	11	10	10 1/2	-
1 1/2	50	2,500	Shell Union w. l.	97	96	96	-
100 1/2	8 1/2	300	Shinclair 200 8a pf.	97	96	96	- 1
100 1/2	4 1/2	87,900	Skelly Oil	93	84	96	+ 1 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	200	Southern O T	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-
03 1/2	01	1,000	Southeast Oil	03	03	03	-
5 1/2	30	400	Southern P & R	45	30	40	- 1/2
13 1/2	10	13,000	Southern P & R con.	31	21	21	- 1/2
2 1/2	75	400	Spencer Pete	2 1/2	75	1	- 1/2
38 1/2	03	54,000	Stanton Oil	38	30	37	- 1/2
2 1/2	80	100	Ten Ken	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
15 1/2	9 1/2	500	Tidal Osage Oil	14 1/2	14	14	-
14 1/2	1 1/2	12,400	Texas Oil & Land	14 1/2	14	14	- 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	12,000	Turman Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/4
2 1/2	1 1/2	100	United Royal	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
7 1/2	6 1/2	10,100	Venezuela Pete, w.	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	23	2,100	Ventura Cons	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+ 3/4
1 1/2	50	3,100	Victoria Oil	60	55	60	-
15 1/2	12 1/2	2,400	Woody Pete Co	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	+ 3/4
50 1/2	25	1,200	West States Oil	40	40	40	-
50 1/2	25	14,200	Wilcox Oil & Gas	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	-
50 1/2	25	1,000	Whelan Oil	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1 1/2
1 1/2	60	1,600	Woodburn Oil	75	61	75	+ 10
38 1/2	15	113,000	Y Oil & Gas	25	19	20	- 1/2

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Boston

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
50 Adventure	65	65	65	+05	
425 Alaska G. M.	63	63	63	-37	
145 Allouez	28	28	28	-	%
50 Ahmeek	64	64	64	-1	
625 Anacostia	56	55	55	55%	
4,440 Arcadian	4%	3%	4%	+ %	
725 Arizona Com'l.	10	9%	10	-	
162 Bingham	15%	15	15%	- %	
728 Calumet & Ariz.	62%	61	62	-	
112 Calumet & Hecla	290	285	290	+1	
2,850 Carson Hill	14%	13%	13%	+1%	
165 Centennial	11%	11	11%	+1%	
70 Chino Copper	31%	31	31%	-	
310 Chile Copper	22%	22%	22%	+ %	
894 Copper Range	45	43%	44%	+ %	
3,690 Davis-Daly	9	8%	9	+ %	
3,985 East Butte	12	11%	12	+ %	
682 Franklin	2%	2%	2%	-	
120 Granby	33	33	33	+1%	
210 Hancock	3%	3%	3%	+ %	
455 Helvelia	1%	1%	1%	-	
25 Inspiration Copper	42%	42%	42%	-	
100 Indiana	65	65	65	+15	
1,857 Island Creek	114%	112%	114	+ %	
42 Island Creek pf.	95%	95	95%	+ %	
20 Isle Royale	25	25	25	-	
485 Keweenaw	5%	4%	4%	- %	
200 Lake Copper	5%	4%	4%	- %	
100 La Salle	2	1%	1%	-	
1,265 Mass Con.	3%	2%	3%	+ %	
70 Mason Valley	2%	2%	2%	-	
545 Mayflower Oil Co.	3	2%	3	-	
300 Michigan	65	65	65	+2	
721 Mohawk	65	65	65	+2	
930 New Cornelia	19%	19%	19%	- %	
1,100 New Idria	1%	1%	1%	-	
20 Nevada Copper	19%	19%	19%	-	
10 New River	76%	76%	76%	+ %	
510 Nipissing	6%	6%	6%	+ %	
4,875 North Butte	14%	13	14%	+ %	
100 North Lake	3%	3	3%	- %	
161 Ojibway	2%	2	2%	-1%	
150 Old Dominion	28	25	25	-1%	
400 Oncoela	37	36	36	-	
360 Pond Creek Coal	20%	20	20	-	
458 Quincy	47%	45%	47	- %	
422 St. Mary's Land	47%	46	46%	-	
1,355 Shannon	1%	1%	1%	-	
145 Seneca Copper	14%	14%	14%	- %	
850 South Lake	1%	1%	1%	-	
200 South Utah	10	10	10	+05	
150 Superior Copper	4	3%	4	- %	
525 Superior & Boston	1%	1%	1%	- %	
10,465 Trinity	1%	1%	1%	-	
7,850 Tuolumne	92	80	80	-10	
280 U S Smelting	45	42%	44%	+ %	
265 U S Smelting pf.	47	47	47	-	
1,275 Utah Apex	3%	3%	3%	-	
985 Utah Con.	3	3%	3	-	
2,505 Utah Metals	1%	1%	1%	-	
40 Utah Copper	68	68	68	+ %	
350 Victoria	2%	2%	2%	-	
730 Winona	1%	1%	1%	-	
170 Wolverine	13	14%	14%	- %	
40 Wyandotte	60	60	60	+10	

RAILROADS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
18 Boston & Albany	152	152	152	+1%	
777 Boston Elevated	83	81%	82%	-	
35 Boston Elev pf.	100	99	99	-	
765 Boston & Maine	31%	31%	31%	-	
140 Boston & Maine pf.	34	32	32%	-1	
10 Conn. & Pass.	74	74	74	-	
17 Conn. & Pass pf.	78	76	78	-	
43 Chi June & S Y pf.	95	95	95	-	
62 Maine Central	45	45	45	-	
40 Maine Central pf.	70	70	70	-	
1,411 New Haven	34%	32%	33%	-1%	
134 Old Colony	98%	92	92	-	
4 Prov. & Worcester	125	125	125	-	
2,670 Rutland pf.	47	47	47	+9	
14 Vermont	97%	95	97%	+2%	
1,200 West End	31	49%	50	- %	
322 West End pf.	61%	60	61	-	

MISCELLANEOUS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
65 Am Ag Chemical	38%	38%	38%	+ %	
210 Am Ag Chem pf.	65	64	64%	- %	
855 Am Pneu Serv.	3%	3%	3%	- %	
1,570 Am Pneu S 2d pf.	16	16	16	-	
25 Am Sugar	76%	75%	76%	-	
64 Am Sugar pf.	165	163	165	+2	
1,834 Am Tel. & Tel.	122%	121%	122%	+ %	
184 Am Woolen Co.	107	106	106%	-	
375 Amoskeag	114	114	114	-	
20 Amoskeag pf.	83%	83%	83%	- %	
20 At Gulf & W. I.	39	39	39	-	
45 Atlas Tack	20%	20%	20%	-	
50 Booth Fisheries	6%	6%	6%	-	
500 Boston Mex Pet.	35	35	35	-	
100 Century Steel	60	60	60	-01	
145 East Boston Land	4%	4%	4%	-	
540 Eastern Mfg	12%	11%	12%	+ %	
3,375 Eastern S. S. pf.	70%	68%	68%	-	
32 Eastern S. S. pf.	46	46	46%	+ %	
425 Elder Electric	170	168%	170	+ %	
3,755 Elder Corp	12%	11%	11%	- %	
100 Fairbanks Co.	15%	15%	15%	-	
380 Gardner	13%	13	13	-	
100 General Electric	164%	164	164	+1	
910 Gray & Davis	17%	17	17%	- %	
340 Greenfield T. D.	23%	22%	22%	- %	
60 Greelock Co.	160	160	160	-	
287 Hood Rubber	80%	49%	50	-	
505 Int Cement	32%	30%	30%	- %	
230 Island Oil	1%	1	1	- %	

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Sales

High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
5 Int Products	4	4	4	-
4 Int Products pf.	10	10	10	-
170 J T Connor	23%	22%	22%	- %
1,833 Libby, Mc N & L	3	3	3	-
175 Loew's Theatre	10%	10	10	-
318 Mass Gas	73%	72	72%	+ %
160 Mass Gas pf.	96%	96%	96%	+ %
200 Matheson Alkali	38%	34	38%	+ %
173 Mexican Inv.	25%	24	24	-2
22 Mex Tel. & Tel.	1%	1%	1%	-
11 Mex Tel. & Tel. pf.	1%	1%	1%	-
69 Merg Linotype	153	153%	153%	-1%
275 Miss Riv Power	24%	23%	24%	-
41 Miss Riv Pow pf.	82	80	82	-
1,048 Nat Leather	9%	8%	8%	- %
158 New England Tel.	116	114	116	+ %
1,365 New England Oil	4	3%	3%	+1%
100 Ohio Body & Blow	12%	12%	12%	-
290 Orpheum	20%	20%	20%	-
20 Pullman Co.	123	123	123	-
141 Pacific Mills	103%	102	102	-1
1,000 Simms Magneto	5	4%	4%	+ %
1,330 Swift & Co.	102%	102%	102%	+ %
1,236 Swift Internat'l	20%	20%	20%	-
24 T G Plant pf.	80	80	80	- %
1,910 Torrington	78	69%	78	+8%
50 United Drug	77%	77%	77%	+ %
117 United Fruit	47%	47%	47%	-
41 United Fruit	142%	141	141	-2
2,167 United Shoe Mach	42%	41	41%	- %
478 United Shoe pf.	26%	26	26%	+1
35 Un Twist Drill	1%	1%	1%	-
6,416 Ventura Oil	31%	31	31%	+ %
415 Waldorf	30	29%	30	- %
305 Waltham Watch	11%	10	10%	-2
122 Waltham W. pf.	44	41	41	-1%
315 Waltham Wfs.	11%	11	11%	-
4,965 Warren Bros	34%	34%	34%	+5%
857 Warren Br 1st pf.	36%	35	36%	+1%
710 Warren Br 2d pf.	42	39%	41%	+2%
20 Wickwire Steel	19%	18%	18%	-2%

BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
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Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
50 Am Pub Serv pf.	87%	87%	87%	-	
100 Am Radiator	100%	100%	100%	-1%	
340 Am Shipbuilding	81	75	81	+6	
200 Am Shipbldg pf.	73%	73%	73%	-	
963 Armour pf.	97%	96%	97%	+ %	
355 Armour Leather	6%	6%	6%	-	
350 Beaverboard	6%	6%	6%	-	
1,265 Beaverboard cfs.	5%	5	5	- %	
50 Booth Fish	6%	6%	6%	-	
270 Booth Fish pf.	36	36	36	-	
495 Case Flow	8%	7%	7%	- %	
385 Chicago Elev pf.	9	8	8%	+1%	
130 Chi Rys, Ser 1	22	22	22	+2	
258 Con Edison	130%	130%	130%	-	
100 Cons Ice	8	8%	8%	+ %	
85 Consumers Co pf.	70	70	70	+7	
2,790 Continental Motor	8%	8%	8%	-	
140 Cudahy Packing	65%	65	65	-	
55 Deere Co pf.	78	78	78	-	
13,000 Earl Motor	5	3%	4%	+ %	
250 Godchaux Sugar	15	15	15	-	
810 Gt Lakes D & D	93	90	90	-1	
101 Gossard Cor	27%	26%	26%	-1	
1,375 Hartman	97%	97%	97%	-2%	
8,750 Hupp Motor	21	20	21	+ %	
5,800 Inland Steel	58	55	58%	+2	
4,100 Lib. Mc N & L	2%	2%	2%	-1%	
745 Midwest Utilities	96%	96%	96%	-	
192 Midwest Util pf.	75%	75	75	+1	
110 Midwest Util pf.	75%	75	75	+1	
500 Mitchell Motor	6	6	6	-	
16,535 Montgomery W.	24%	23%	24%	+1	
1,521 National Leather	27	27	27	-	
110 Packard Motor	27	27	27	-	
2,795 Pick (A)	27%	26%	27	+ %	
27,500 Piggly Wiggly	48%	44%	47%	+3%	
25 Public Service	99%	99%	99%	-	
100 Public Service pf.	92%	92%	92%	-	
180 Quaker Oats	180	180	180	-	
405 Quaker Oats pf.	96	96%	96	+1	
3,410 Reynolds Spring	46%	39	46	+6	
2,300 Reo Motor	27	24%	27	+3	
370 Sears-Roebuck	78%	77%	78%	+1%	
510 Stand Gas & El	17%	17	17%	+ %	
235 Stand G & E pf.	47%	47	47%	+ %	
28,300 Stewart-Warner	44%	41	44	+3	
1,320 Swift & Co.	103%	103	103%	+ %	
5,400 Swift Internat'l	2%	1	1%	-1	
1,315 Temtor C & F	67	67	67	-	
4,280 Thompson (J. R.)	50%	49	49	-	
7,100 Un Carb & Carr.	57%	57%	57%	+ %	
150 Un Iron Works	7%	7%	7%	-2	
1,325 Un Light & Ry	78	78	78	-	
50 Un Lt & Ry pf.	78	78	78	-	
25 Un Paperboard pf	76%	76%	76%	-	
135 U S Gypsum	55	54	55	- %	
3,075 Wahl Co	65%	64	64	-	
100 Western Knit	10	8	9%	+1%	
10,325 Western Knit M	10	10	10	-	
321 Wrigley	103	102	102	-	
995 Yellow Mfg	212	200	211	+1	
5,845 Yellow Taxi	76	75	75%	+2%	

BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
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Pittsburgh

STOCKS

STOCKS					Net
ies		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
210	Am W Glass pf.	103	103	103	
10	Am Vitrefied Pro.	11	11	11	
160	Am W G Mach.	83	82	83	+ 1
310	Am W G Mach pf.	90	89	90	+ 1
13,850	Arkansas Gas	12%	11%	11%	- %
400	Barnsdall, A.	56%	50	50%	-
111	Con Ice pf.	24	24	24	
1,200	Carnegie L. & Z.	4%	4%	4%	+ %
25	Ind Brewing	24	24	24	- %
30	Ind Brewing pf.	8%	8%	8%	+ %
3,893	Lone Star Gas	29	26	28	+ 1%
620	Mfrs Lt. Heat.	53%	51%	52	- 1
406	Nat Fireproof	8%	8%	8%	- %
250	Nat Fireproof pf.	30	19%	20	+ %
335	Ohio Fuel Oil	10%	10	10	-
0,085	Ohio Fuel Supply	55	52%	52%	+ %
000	Oklahoma Gas	22%	21	21%	-
1	Pitts Brew	19	19	19	-
350	Pitts Brew Sheds	21	19	21	+ .01
359	Pitts Oil & Gas	9%	9	9%	+ 1
169	Pitts Plate Glass	160	160	160	+ 5
215	Salt Creek Con	14%	13%	14%	+ 1
135	Tidal Cmg	14	13	14	+ 1
175	U S Glass	52	52%	52	+ 2
300	Union Gas	128%	128%	128%	+ 1
345	Westhouse A. B.	94%	93	94	-
24	Westhouse Elec.	63%	62%	62%	-
100	Westhouse	43	42	43	+ 1

The Annalist Barometer of Business Conditions

PROBABLY the outstanding feature of last week was the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 per cent. reduction in freight rates. It had been anticipated that a reduction might go into effect some time in the far distant future, but it cannot be denied that the financial district, and probably manufacturers who had been clamoring for just such a reduction, were taken somewhat by surprise when the decision came through so early. It followed closely upon the heels of President Harding's conference in Washington with railroad executives, and it would ordinarily have been expected that any verdict of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to a reduction in rates would have followed only after the lapse of a longer interval.

This reduction, which will be put into effect, undoubtedly meets with opposition from the great majority of railroad men, but at the same time it is not at all clear that the cut in freight rates will work any hardship to the carriers. There are two views as to the effect of the reduction, which appear to be reasoned out on logical lines. Some hold that no downward revision of rates should have been undertaken unless it had been expected that the Railroad Labor Board was preparing to announce a reduction in the scale of railroad labor wages and that the reduction in freight rates was put out hurriedly, so that it might slip in ahead of any wage reduction. The other view has to do with the traffic of the roads. It is argued that the high freight rates were actually detrimental to the increase of business throughout the country and that by a reduction in rates the railroads will not suffer but will actually gain through the fact that shipments will be increased and on the basis of this larger volume of traffic net operating income will also show improvement. At all events the reduction is not so drastic as might seem, for many of the roads have already revised rates on certain commodities, and it is the understanding that the 10 per cent. reduction will take into consideration these reductions, so that it is possible that on some commodities the new schedule of rates will actually show very little difference from those now obtaining.

If the freight rate does provide a stimulus for business then it cannot be looked upon as other than a measure of good to both the railroads and the business men of the country and the tide of recovery in industry and finance may sweep on more quickly than had been anticipated.

Loadings of revenue freight as recorded for the second week of May show a total of 777,359 cars, an increase of 21,610 cars as compared with the previous week, and 26,173 cars over the corresponding week of 1921. It is perhaps significant of the recovery in industrial channels which has taken place that loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight totaled 543,102 cars, or 9,406 cars more than were loaded in the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of last year the increase was slightly in excess of 91,000 cars. There was some actual gain in coal loadings as compared with the preceding week, but the effect which the coal strike is having on this branch of railroad traffic is shown by the fact that loadings of coal were 82,109 cars below the total for the same week in 1921.

It will be interesting to note what effect the new freight schedule will have on railroad business between now and the time that the new schedule goes into effect. There will probably be some endeavor made to hold such shipments as can be checked until after the lower rates have been established, and, temporarily, this might have a reflection in railroad earnings. On the whole, however, it seems that much of the traffic going over the railroad now represents goods for immediate needs, and there can be no check so far as this type of freight is concerned.

It will probably be some days before anything definite comes about as a result of the bankers' conference at Paris to consider a German loan. There is this to be said, however, that there is apparently a growing belief in international banking circles that some means will be arrived at to extend financial aid to Germany. It is clear that one of the features to be determined is the receptability of the international investing public to an offering of such bonds as might be determined upon. To be of any substantial aid the loan would have to be of large proportions. Anything that simply postpones or alleviates the financial burdens of the moment is not in itself achieving the purpose in view, and there is no getting away from the fact that Germany must have a big loan if any loan is to be undertaken. There is no doubt a belief that this country could absorb a sizable portion of the loan, if it were made on attractive terms and with proper guarantees and security. What the

rest of the world could do is somewhat problematic. The market for the securities would probably not be large except in England, and even there the capital available may be somewhat limited if inference can be drawn from the recent action of the bond market abroad. Several offerings of fairly large size have gone sluggishly and large portions, it is said, are still in the hands of the underwriters.

It will be interesting to note what effect a loan will actually have on Germany. That country has been participating in what has been termed a "catastrophe boom" and prices have gone up as the mark has fallen in value. It will be recalled that a substantial recovery in the mark some months ago threw the Boerse into a panic. It seems almost certain that if an international loan is arranged for Germany, exchange on Berlin will naturally rise as a direct reflection of this.

This week the German Government will be called upon to accept or reject the terms of reparations payment which have been paid down. In view of the conference of bankers it is hardly probable that any disturbing situation will arise, and certainly there will be no drive into the Ruhr at this time, unless all signs fail.

In the securities market last week bonds held firm, and stocks toward the close of the week showed a certain degree of buoyancy. The upturn in the stock market was in some degree a reflection of the drop in call money rates to 3½ per cent. and the tendency of money to hold at the low rate. This was shown in part by the offering of \$200,000 Treasury certificates on a 3½ per cent. basis and by the upturn in Liberty bonds. The bond market, on the other hand, while showing firmness, was more hesitant in price trend, and new offerings during the week were few. Ultimately the market will drift into a situation where the tremendous power of absorption for new issues will be lacking. Certain municipals even now are going a bit slowly.

Stocks

IN the stock market last week it was evident once more that pool activities were largely responsible for the upward trend which developed in the latter days. Many issues were forced to new high levels for the year, and this in itself would perhaps be a convincing argument for underlying strength were it not that the present rise has continued over a long period and that ultimately the market must strike into a sharp reaction on realizing sales. We have had moderate reactions on several occasions, but none of outstanding proportions, have been orderly setbacks without a heavy weight of selling appearing as a follow-up to the initial turn downward.

The increasing public participation has been such that sales were readily absorbed on the reactions, but during the past week the market had what might be termed something of a tired appearance, and the advances which took place appeared to savor of artificial character.

For some two weeks or more the market has been flooded with rumors, most of them having to do with mergers, some of which are actually in progress and some of which are mere fancies of the Street. The steel merger has been a centre of interest, but apparently all has not been running as smoothly in that direction as had been anticipated. Wall Street moved the steel stocks up on the merger talk and last week certain of the steels showed weakness, as appearances seemed to indicate that a merger of extensive proportions of six leading companies might have to be abandoned entirely. The Street then turned to discussion of oil mergers in just the same way as it has always gone from one topic to another when a bull market was under way.

It will be remembered that the stock dividend decision of many months back was used as an argument for advancing stocks at that time, and it mattered not that companies one after another announced no stock dividend. The Street was fascinated with the idea, and it swept from one stock to another with rumors of such a distribution. As a matter of fact the percentage of stock dividends to the total of companies listed on the Stock Exchange, and to the total traded in over the counter, was relatively small, and it appears that the mergers which will develop out of the present situation will be smaller still. At all events there is no particular reason why the stock of a company should be greatly enhanced because of its participation in a merger, provided, of course, that the merger is undertaken along lines of

sanity. In any event the best that the Street can do is to guess at the situation, and that is what has taken place recently.

For a long time the upward turn in stocks was identified with the idea that the forward movement in prices was discounting business improvement. Little is heard of business improvement now. That is one of the subjects which has done its duty so far as the stock market is concerned, for, of course, there is a limit to which stocks can be affected by discussion along this line. There is nothing to indicate, for instance, that the business recovery has been in excess of 100 per cent., yet some stocks have recovered far more than 100 per cent. from the low prices which obtained not so many months back. It may be all very well to argue that the stock market by its price upturn forecasts the future. The steel industry is now running at about 85 per cent. of capacity, so that there is little room for expansion along this line. Therefore, if the steel stocks have discounted the improvement which has taken place there would logically be little reason for further advancement on the prospect of increased business which might accrue to the companies in the remaining months of the year.

This is not to say, however, that the upward movement in the stock market has ended. The market is never confined to logical circumstances but makes laws for itself, and it is also true that many issues as yet have participated only to a moderate degree in the advance. During the past week it has seemed to be the endeavor of traders to pick issues and to bring them up to the level in line and, of course, the strength that was appearing in this direction tended to be reflected to other stocks as well. On the whole the market has nothing to fear apparently from the money stringency, though it was noticeable last week that when call money advanced to 5 per cent. there was just a flurry of excitement, the first which has taken place in a long time with regard to the money rate. This was probably nothing more than nervousness, since the advance in prices had led the market to a position where there might be a sharp reaction if there was a tightening in money.

Bonds

PRICES for bonds evidenced a tendency to sag in the last week, but changes were unimportant and trading, generally, was dull. The action of the market in the matter of reaction is regarded as indicative of considerable fundamental strength. It points to a general feeling of confidence in their holdings on the part of investors, who, when prices sag, instead of throwing their bonds on the market, fearing further recessions, merely withdraw them from the market. As a result, the market becomes dull. The reduction in railroad freight rates came rather suddenly, but its effect on prices scarcely was noticeable, the general feeling being that increased traffic as a result of the cut would offset the loss probably to a great extent.

New offerings were taken up with the same eagerness to which we have become accustomed, in the last few months. The matter of rapid distribution of the \$35,000,000 New England Telephone & Telegraph Company issue of first mortgage thirty-year 5s, due 1952, was, probably, the most noteworthy. The entire offering was oversubscribed in the few minutes the books remained open on Thursday morning. Other new offerings of interest in the week were: \$471,000 Utah Light & Traction bonds, due first refunding 5s, due 1944, at 91, yielding 5.70 per cent.; \$575,000 City of Woonsocket, R. I., 4½ per cent. bonds, at par and interest; \$109,000 Radford, Va., 5½ per cent. general improvement bonds, due 1952, to yield 5 per cent.; \$375,000 City of Watertown, N. Y., 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1923-1945, at 114, yielding 4.05 per cent.; \$2,750,000 Merchants & Manufacturers Exchange 7½ sinking fund mortgage bonds, at 90½, to yield 7.05 per cent.; \$250,000 Borough of Waynesboro, Pa., 4½ per cent. water bonds, due 1927 to 1952, at prices to yield 4.10 per cent.; \$740,000 City of Lansing, Mich., 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1927 to 1946, at 105, to yield 4.10 per cent.; \$2,345,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6 per cent. equipment trust notes, due 1923 to 1935, at prices to yield 5.25 to 5.75 per cent. This latter issue is the first public offering of equipment trust notes which originally were held by the Director General and stamped as subordinate in lien to the bonds publicly offered a few months ago. Two issues of New York State Realty & Terminal Company first mortgage bonds, one consisting of \$2,475,000 4½s, due serially 1922 to 1928, and one totaling \$1,000,000, due 1924 to 1928, were sold at prices to yield 5 to 5½ per cent., according to maturity; \$700,000 Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric general mortgage 6s, due 1909, at 95, to yield 6.35 per cent.; \$400,000 Mississippi Valley Power Company Series "A" 6s, due 1947, at 91, to yield 6.75 per cent.; \$6,000,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first lien and refunding Series "A" 6s, due 1947, at 105, yielding 5½ per cent.; \$5,000,000 United Steamship Company 15-year sinking fund 6s, at 95½, to yield 6½ per cent.; \$800,000 Forsyth County, N. C., 5 per cent. road bonds, due 1935 to 1944, at prices to yield 4.60 per cent.; \$708,000 Town of Kearny, N. J., 4½ per cent. school bonds, due 1923 to 1952, at prices yielding from 4.30 to 4.25 per cent.; \$750,000 Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis first refunding 5s, due 1942, at 98½, to yield 6 per cent.

The market for municipal bonds was quiet but firm. New offerings of securities of this class were lighter than has been the case for several weeks past, a fact which was responsible to some extent, no doubt, for the inactivity. There is an eager demand for bonds maturing from six months to a year hence, as municipal issues do not have to compete in price with Liberty bonds, in the shorter maturities.

Liberty issues were strong and small price advances were general. The Fourth 4½s, which have the longest time to run before the Government may exercise its option to redeem them, were particularly active, at one time selling over par, their previous high record. Investment bankers attribute the great strength of this issue to purchases by corporations, for the temporary employment of idle funds and also by savings banks, to which the 4½ per cent. yield is more attractive than the 4.15 per cent. average to be obtained from legal municipals.

Railroad securities were unsettled and

rather inactive. The Interstate Commerce Commission's sudden announcement of a 10 per cent. rate reduction to be effective July 1, did not cause any serious selling, but there is evidence of some uncertainty as to the outcome of this reduction. It is believed generally that decreases in wages and increases in traffic should offset the lower rates, but those of a more pessimistic turn of mind point to the possibility of a railroad strike if any further reduction in wages is proposed. Erie issues recovered from their slump of the previous week and advanced substantially, two of the convertible issues going to new high prices. The convertible "B" 4s jumped ½ point, to 57½. Erie general 4s advanced 1½, to 55½. Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s lost ½, to 81. Southern Railway 6½s gained a fraction, to 99½. Missouri, Kansas & Texas prior lien 6s lost ½, to 95½. Virginian Railway first 5s rose ½, to 96½. Northern Pacific 6s fell a fraction, to 105½, probably due to the sale of that issue by holders of the called joint 6½s, who have converted their holdings into the 6s, but who are not restricted to investment in legal bonds. Jersey Central 5s gained ½, to 107½. Pennsylvania Railroad 7s, rose ½, to 108½.

Public utility bonds were "quit" with prices steady. Few changes of importance were noted and most of the fractional fluctuations were upward. Two good sized new offerings at attractive prices kept a plentiful supply available for prospective purchasers, overshadowing to some extent the market for older issues. The local traction situation seems to have puzzled a great many holders. Particularly is this true in the case of holders of Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, who are experiencing considerable difficulty in ascertaining the value of the aggregate assets applicable to their bonds in the event of liquidation of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation. Estimates of the values of holdings, other than Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock, of a face value of \$500 per \$1,000 bond, vary from \$5 to \$100, while current prices for the new securities indicate that equity at about \$42.50 per bond. Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s fell a fraction, to 106½. R. T. 5s were unchanged, at about 71. Manhattan Railway 4s advanced a fraction, to 67½. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s rose ½, to 84½. Third Avenue refunding 4s lost a point, to 64½. Duquesne Light 7½s rose ½, to 106½. All the Western Union issues advanced fractionally. New York Railways 4 per cent. certificates of deposit dropped 1½, to 39½.

The industrial list furnished the only active issues. Rumors of new steel mergers and further advances in the price of copper and the freight rate cut, which is bound to be of benefit to industrial corporation, all made for increased confidence in this class of security. Advances were general in the closing sessions, though in several instances they were not large enough to overcome earlier losses. American Smelting & Refining 5s gained ½, to 93. Cerro Rico Copper 8s jumped ¾, to 122½. Bethlehem Steel and Lackawanna Steel issues lost fractions as a result of the possibility of Government interference in their proposed combine. Middle Steel 5s fell ½, to 91. E. I. du Pont de Nemours 7½s gained ½, to 107½. Good-year Tire 8s, 1931, lost ½, to 102½. Diamond Match 7½s rose ½, to 107½. Marland Oil 7½s jumped 1½, to 102½. Granby Consolidated 8s advanced 1½, to 101. United States Rubber 5s gained ½, to 90. Wickwire Spencer Steel 5s fell 1½, to 98½. Steel and Tube 7s lost a fraction, to 101½.

Foreign bonds were dull and fluctuated within narrow limits. Interest is centred at present on the activities of the commission which is considering plans for an international loan to Germany. Investment bankers regard the outlook as encouraging, as the members of the commission are acknowledged authorities on the subject. A successful solution of the problem of the loan to Germany should give considerable impetus to the market for bonds of European nations. As the May 31 reparations payment date approaches, French issues show a tendency to fall. Department of Seine 7s lost ½, to 93½. French 7½s lost ½, to 101½, and the 8s dropped ½, to 103½. Denmark 6s gained a fraction, to 90½. Queensland 7s lost ½, to 110. Brazil 8s gained ½, to 105½. Rio Grande do Sul 8s lost ½, to 102.

Foreign Exchange

THE striking fact in the foreign exchange market last week was the steadiness in sterling, which contrasted with the somewhat erratic movement of Continental exchanges. Sterling appeared almost to be pegged around \$4.43½. It never once touched the previous high of \$4.45. There was a nervousness at the opening of the week in the Continental rates, but they moved upward toward the close, and there was even some stiffening in the rates of the smaller Central European countries.

The Far Eastern and South American rates were irregular, this being due in the former case to the fluctuations of silver. Canadian exchange was in demand, and during the week touched the best price that has obtained in four years at 99.13 cents.

The rise in the French, Italian, Scandinavian, Holland and Belgium rates was in part probably a reflection of the elimination of the disturbing factors which developed at the Genoa discussion, but more specifically had to do with anticipation of a favorable outcome of the conference of bankers which gathered in Paris to consider a loan to Germany. Anything which would tend to stabilize European affairs would directly affect exchange rates, since most of them are at a heavy depreciation. A loan to Germany would help in this respect, and the belief is growing that something of real accomplishment may develop at the Paris conference. In the case of France the building up of her export trade balance has done much to strengthen exchange on Paris.

Money

EVIDENCE of a continuance of easy money rates was to be found in the developments of last week. True, the call money rate at one time rose to 5 per cent., but this appeared to be merely a temporary situation due to the calling of loans by certain large banking institutions, and it seemed that some of the money which was called came back into the market when the rate rose to 5 per cent. At all events, toward

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the close of the week the rate was again down at the low level, with another rise to 5 per cent. late Friday. It may be that there will be some tightening of the rates in the next several days as the banks prepare to meet the June 1 requirements, but this again would be merely a temporary situation.

The real index to the money market was to be found in the offering of \$200,000,000 Treasury certificates at the 3½ per cent. level and the upturn in Liberty bonds on what appeared to be institutional buying. The expansion in business is drawing somewhat on the money market, but as yet has made no serious inroads, and it does not appear that rates on money will harden perceptibly for a long time to come.

The call money rate may fluctuate to as high as 5 or 6 per cent., since there is a reluctance on the part of interior banks to maintain balances here when the 3½ per cent. level for money is the ruling rate on call.

Time money hardened a trifle, but there was no particular significance in this. The 3½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. rates on short-term loans were withdrawn, but these were of only minor importance in the money market of the preceding week, the ruling rate having been 4 per cent., and this was the rate which obtained last week, while 4½ per cent. ruled for two or three months' loans, with 4½ per cent. bid and 4½ per cent. asked for the more distant maturities. Such dealings as took place were mainly confined to the shorter maturities, borrowers apparently believing that rates would ease still further, and consequently they were reluctant to pay the higher rate on the more distant loans.

The commercial paper market was quiet

throughout the week, discounts holding temporarily at 4½ per cent. and 4½ per cent. for choice names, with others going at 4½ per cent. Dealers reported a scarcity of prime name bills, and the same was true of acceptances, where there was a nominal market of 3½ per cent. and 3½ per cent.

Iron and Steel

THE situation in the iron and steel industry continues to show underlying strength. The volume of business is not very much heavier than in the last two or three weeks, but the demand for goods is broadening out, so that mills which were on a relatively low scale of operations are increasing their output. Heretofore railroad buying had been largely confined to rolling stock and necessary maintenance. This expenditure for maintenance is now increasing and some large deliveries of rail tonnage are being made by the steel mills. Recently one of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation increased production of rails by 26 per cent. Car orders continue to pour in and there is apparently going to be a continuation of this business.

During the early days of last week there was a slight slowing up in orders, since there was a feeling in some quarters that a freight rate reduction was impending and there was a reluctance to order goods until advantage could be taken of such price changes as might develop. It is possible that the reduction of 10 per cent. in freight rates, which has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce

Commission, will ultimately find a reflection in a more active demand for iron and steel products, and it would then be in keeping to expect that unfilled tonnage on the books of the companies would gain substantially. Another factor which may increase buying is the probability that steel prices later in the year will be higher. It was perhaps significant of the trend of events that the Steel Corporation at one of its Southern subsidiaries last week increased wages. If there is to be any upturn in wages it will naturally have a direct effect on prices for steel products.

Textiles

PROSPECTS for improved business in the near future brightened to some extent in the textile industries last week. One of the chief factors in the brighter outlook was, of course, the reduction in freight rates that was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective on July 1. Another factor, although it applied more to cottons than to any of the other textiles, was the growing realization on the part of important buyers that the covering of their needs cannot be put off indefinitely with the market in its present condition.

The "high spot" of the week in the cotton goods was the advances, made by several producers of heavy colored fabrics, principally chambrays, chevots and tickings. Increases in prices ranging from half a cent to a cent a yard were made in these goods. The rises in the tickings, which brought them

up to 21 and 21½ cents a yard for eight-ounce goods, were more favorably received by buyers than the advances in the chambrays and chevots. The latter fabrics enter to a very large extent in the manufacture of work clothing, and sales of this merchandise have been for some time put through very largely on the basis of price. Consequently, the manufacturers looked askance on anything that would tend to boost the cost of their product to the trade and, ultimately, to the consumer. In the lighter colored cottons the features were the improving call for the better grades of printed wash goods and the gradual dropping off in the demand for ginghams. Important developments in the bleached goods were lacking, and the same was largely true of the gray goods. The latter, however, were firmly sustained by first hands on the bases of 8½ cents for 37-inch 48-square four-yard sheetings. By far and away the feature in the woollens and worsteds trade was the withdrawal from sale of all of the Fall lines of the largest producer in that field early in the week and the reopening of fancy woollens on Friday at prices showing substantial increases over the recent advances. The new advances ranged from 2½ to 5½ cents a yard, bringing the total advances in the most extreme cases to 75 and 82½ cents a yard. From that point they range down to 10 cents. The rise in raw wool is causing quite a bit of alarm among manufacturers generally, but as yet the way has not been found to put an effective check to it. As for buying and selling, the week just closed was not productive of anything out of the ordinary.

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The New York Central Railroad Company

Condensed Report of the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for the Year Ended December 31, 1921

To the Stockholders of
The New York Central Railroad Company:
The Board of Directors herewith submits its report for the year ended December 31, 1921, with statements showing the income account for the year and the financial condition of the company.

The annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company for 1921 shows gross railway operating revenues of \$292,130,995, and net railway operating income (after deducting expenses, taxes, etc.) of \$54,938,034.79. After the addition of non-operating income, and after deducting from the net income of \$22,295,685.78, and after dividends of 5% and sinking fund appro-

priations, carried forward a surplus of \$9,747,387.57. There were included in income for 1921 items aggregating \$5,613,183 as a result of adjustments in that year which relate solely to the Federal control and guaranty periods. If these items be deducted from income for 1921 the surplus for the year would be \$4,134,404.
The operating revenues and expenses of the Boston & Albany Railroad are not included in arriving at the Central's net railway operating income, but the deficit from the operation of that road, \$1,351,543, is included in arriving at the Central's net income above stated.
Attention is called to the fact that the year 1921 was one of business depression, which was reflected in decreased freight and passenger traf-

fic, the tonnage having fallen off one-third, and the passenger traffic approximately one-tenth, as compared with 1920. This situation was met by economies in operation.

In co-operation with the Federal Government in its effort to lower the cost of foodstuffs, voluntary decreases in rates on certain agricultural products were put in effect during the year. Adjustments were made from time to time to remove inequalities in other rates. The company has co-operated with State authorities in a readjustment of rates on road-making material for the purpose of stimulating the building of good roads and to meet the unemployment situation. There was no general readjustment of passenger rates.

By an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made pursuant to the provision of the Transportation act, 1920, the company, in 1921, was given the full benefit of the increase in fares under the Commission's order of July 29, 1920, ex parte 74, notwithstanding the limitation

in the New York statute of rail passenger fares between Albany and Buffalo to two cents a mile.

Commenting upon the matter of wages, the report states that decision No. 147 of the United States Labor Board reduced the pay of employees by an amount which aggregated approximately eleven per cent. of the payroll, and that a re-evaluation of the rules and working conditions of the shop employees so modified the lines of demarcation between the various crafts that it is now possible to use a mechanic in one class to do incidental work of another craft. The Board also discontinued the requirement that time and one-half be paid for necessary Sunday service, thus permitting the use of engine terminal and car repair forces for such Sunday work without the payment of a punitive rate. The Board also extended the application of the regular hourly rate in the case of maintenance of way and certain other classes of employees to the ninth and tenth hours of labor. Notwithstanding the reduction in rates of pay and changes in rules referred to, the average earnings for employees for the last

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1921

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
INVESTMENTS		STOCK	
Investment in road	\$491,845,274 31	Capital stock	\$249,597,355 00
Investment in equipment		Long Term Debt	
Trust	148,124,964 71	Funded debt	
Owned	140,272,384 23	Unmatured	
		Equipment obligations	\$57,213,968 85
Improvements on leased railway	\$780,242,643 23	Mortgage bonds	\$26,094,000 00
Property	102,808,626 38	Collateral trust	
Miscellaneous physical property	13,051,219 76	bonds	25,000,000 00
Investment in affiliated companies		Debtenture bonds	105,500,000 00
Stocks	\$133,789,290 89	Notes	25,785,000 00
Bonds	9,703,383 38		739,592,968 85
Notes	49,531,027 75		
Advances	13,911,259 84		
	206,934,951 96		
Other investments		CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Stocks	\$31,139,104 03	Loans and bills payable	\$33,013,000 00
Bonds	4,388,680 67	Traffic and car-service balances payable	3,228,616 30
Notes	11,648,026 03	Audited accounts and wages payable	22,596,938 93
Advances	600,094 03	Miscellaneous accounts payable	8,025,238 41
Miscellaneous	22,001 07	Interest matured unpaid	2,670,389 48
	47,797,886 83	Dividend declared, payable Feb. 1, 1922	3,119,911 19
Total investments	\$1,150,835,327 08	Dividends matured unpaid	194,358 40
CURRENT ASSETS		Funded debt matured unpaid	4,390 00
Cash	\$15,661,046 99	Unmatured interest accrued	8,614,501 69
Special deposits	1,252,104 24	Unmatured rents accrued	620,050 32
Loans and bills receivable	13,303,954 37	Other current liabilities	10,243,079 81
Traffic and car-service balances receivable	1,235,858 55		92,330,874 53
Net balance receivable from agents and conductors	5,060,282 14	DEFERRED LIABILITIES	
Miscellaneous accounts receivable		Liability to lessor companies for equipment	\$14,715,322 52
Compensation due from United States Government	4,719,281 18	United States Government	
Other miscellaneous accounts receivable	18,935,907 68	Additions and betterments	13,089,238 66
Material and supplies	38,252,257 94	Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917, paid	24,638,004 06
Interest and dividends receivable	4,582,667 85	Material and supplies, Feb. 29, 1920	33,287,085 78
Rents receivable	55,069 31	Corporate transactions	11,687,901 29
Other current assets	1,204,207 06	Revenues and expenses prior to Jan. 1, 1918	11,536,945 47
	104,262,637 31	Other items	8,319,743 25
DEFERRED ASSETS		Other deferred liabilities	539,684 65
Working fund advances	\$234,654 52		117,823,926 28
Insurance and other funds	1,635,455 45	UNADJUSTED CREDITS	
United States Government		Tax liability	\$7,472,682 44
Cash taken over Jan. 1, 1918	13,407,045 26	Insurance and casualty reserves	716,846 81
Agents' and conductors' balances, Dec. 31, 1917	10,547,898 51	Operating reserves	5,446,939 71
Material and supplies, Dec. 31, 1917	35,427,458 30	Accrued depreciation—road	216,380 06
Assets Dec. 31, 1917, collected	7,770,828 83	Accrued depreciation—equipment	60,800,739 06
Federal accrued depreciation—balance	10,798,174 12	Accrued depreciation—miscellaneous physical property	343,956 09
Other items	12,064,151 24	Liability to lessor companies for securities acquired (per contra)	126,851 00
	92,208,810 14	Other unadjusted credits	4,466,879 70
Other deferred assets	323,143 91		79,391,274 87
UNADJUSTED DEBITS		CORPORATE SURPLUS	
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance	\$206,991 84	Additions to property through income and surplus	\$165,453 90
Discount on funded debt	7,137,987 07	Miscellaneous fund reserves	932,239 06
Securities acquired from lessor companies (per contra)	126,851 00	Profit and loss—balance	99,149,306 53
United States Government guaranty due under section 209 of Transportation act, 1920	16,754,787 92		100,346,900 40
Other unadjusted debits	7,451,006 66		\$1,378,983,399 02
	31,676,624 49		
Securities issued or assumed—unpledged (\$264,005)			
Securities issued or assumed—pledged (\$144,486,000)			
	\$1,378,983,399 02		

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AFFECTING INCOME

(SEPARATE STATISTICS FOR BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD WILL BE FOUND AT THE END OF THIS REPORT)

OPERATING INCOME		Year ended Dec. 31, 1921	Year ended Dec. 31, 1920	Increase	Decrease
RAILWAY OPERATIONS					
Railway operating revenues		\$292,130,995 06	\$221,768,389 78	20.02 miles	
Railway operating expenses		\$237,192,355 06	\$221,768,389 78		
NET REVENUE FROM RAILWAY OPERATIONS		\$70,362,605 28			
Percentage of expenses to revenues		(75.91)			
Railway tax accruals		\$18,132,163 17			
Uncollectible railway revenues		\$4,084 95			
Railway OPERATING INCOME		\$52,176,357 16			
Equipment rents, net debit		\$961,046 68			
Joint facility rents, net credit		\$3,722,724 31			
NET RAILWAY OPERATING INCOME		\$54,938,034 79	\$46,212,792 46	\$8,725,242 33	
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS					
Revenues		\$80,682 51	\$473,803 22		\$393,120 71
Expenses and taxes		\$43,162 21	\$268,274 15		\$225,111 94
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING INCOME		\$37,520 30	\$205,529 07		\$168,008 77
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		\$54,975,555 09	\$46,418,321 53	\$8,557,233 56	
OTHER INCOME					
Additional compensation and adjustment of standard return under contract with Director General of Railroads for use of the company's railroad property during federal control		\$4,281,607 57	\$84,612 63	\$4,281,607 57	
Income from lease of road		3,423,369 62	1,110,310 57	2,313,059 05	
Miscellaneous rent income		511,893 39	501,876 69	10,016 70	
Miscellaneous non-operating physical property		32,194 95	1,032,775 28		\$1,000,580 34
Separately operated properties—profit		6,316,237 46	6,655,251 13		338,993 67
Dividend income		3,171,612 70	1,009,642 39	2,162,570 31	
Income from funded securities		2,783,072 72	4,691,028 56		1,907,955 84
Income from unfunded securities and accounts		71,474 65	60,037 34	11,437 31	
Income from sinking and other reserve funds		836,928 37	225,185 33		1,062,113 70
Miscellaneous income					
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		\$20,121,944 06	\$15,370,119 35	\$4,752,824 71	
GROSS INCOME		\$75,097,499 15	\$61,788,440 88	\$13,309,058 27	
DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME					
Rent for leased roads		\$6,793,480 51	\$7,170,182 42		\$406,701 91
Miscellaneous rents		1,157,912 85	739,238 35	\$418,674 50	
War taxes accrued			1,049,304 88		1,049,304 88
Miscellaneous tax accruals		278,196 10	170,320 54	107,875 56	
Separately operated properties—loss		1,323,143 08	267,516 34	1,055,626 74	
Interest on funded debt		33,598,469 01	30,736,911 26	2,861,557 75	
Interest on unfunded debt		7,196,207 16	5,776,429 45	1,419,787 71	
Amortization of discount on funded debt		553,788 43	440,032 96	113,755 47	
Maintenance of investment organization		2,582 26	3,499 72		917 46
Corporate general expenses			247,408 56		247,408 56
Miscellaneous income charges		1,988,033 97	1,452,917 44	535,116 53	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME		\$52,801,313 37	\$48,053,752 92	\$4,748,060 45	
NET INCOME		\$22,295,685 78	\$13,734,687 96	\$8,560,997 82	
DISPOSITION OF NET INCOME					
Dividends declared (5 per cent. each year)		\$12,479,641 01	\$12,479,641 76	\$26 25	
Sinking funds		68,457 20	4,816 87	63,640 33	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS OF INCOME		\$12,548,098 21	\$12,484,458 63	\$63,639 58	
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO PROFIT AND LOSS		\$9,747,587 57	\$1,250,239 33	\$8,497,348 24	

A—Includes compensation accrued under contract with Director General January and February, Guaranty under Transportation Act of 1920 March to August and net railway operating income—corporate—September to December.

B—Includes accrual account Guaranty under Transportation Act, 1920

C—1920 figures revised to include revenues and expenses prior to January 1, 1918

D—War taxes for 1921 included in Railway tax accruals

*Debit balance

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

BALANCE TO CREDIT OF PROFIT AND LOSS, DECEMBER 31, 1920	\$89,933,555 34*
ADDITIONS:	
Surplus for the year 1921	\$9,747,587 57
Profit on road and equipment sold	94,969 37
Sundry adjustments (net), unrefundable overcharges and uncollectible bills	175,287 17
	\$90,951,429 45
DEDUCTIONS:	
Surplus appropriated for investment in physical property	\$43,781 85
Depreciation prior to July 1, 1907, on equipment retired during year	617,950 39
Loss on retired road and equipment	140,390 68
	\$802,122 92
BALANCE TO CREDIT OF PROFIT AND LOSS, DECEMBER 31, 1921	\$89,149,306 53

MAY

In the silk trade manufacturers are now making a real effort to obtain Fall business, especially those who are covered to any extent on the raw material. Buyers, however, are not responding with any great degree of alacrity. The rapid and continued rise in the cost of raw silks is still worrying the manufacturers, particularly in the case of Japanese raws, and representations to the Japanese Government for relief from the speculative influences now bearing on the Yokohama market were made during the week to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington by prominent American manufacturing interests. As yet it is too early to learn what the results will be.

Aside from some further import buying, the week in the linen trade was not very active in this market. Requests for rush shipments of these goods from the other side are the rule, due to the impending increase in the tariff on flax manufactures. Buying by the retail trade here during the week consisted largely of towels and other household linens that enter the category of gifts for prospective June brides.

Prices on burlaps were firmly sustained by sellers in this market during the week, despite the assertions of the bag makers that they could not sell their products at prices based on present cloth quotations and their refusal to trade very much at those levels. Sellers were strengthened to no little extent in their attitude by the withdrawal at Calcutta of the so-called replacement goods pending a clearing up of the situation there, particularly in relation to the current year's crop of jute.

Shipping

THE operating losses of the Shipping Board dropped in April to the lowest level in two years, the deficit being \$2,977,240. This was a little less than in February. Due to the increased revenues from the passenger-carrying liners, the voyage losses were \$667,751, as against \$1,019,860 for March. In April, the number of ships in operation was reduced, due to the between-season slump in traffic. However, in estimating the deficit, no allowance was made for return on the investment or depreciation factors which would have been figured by any commercial company.

The drafting of a finished bill, to embrace the Administration's ship subsidy program, has been started, but it is predicted now by Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board that the bill will not be ready for submission to the House of Representatives until about June 15. Announcement has been made that the Shipping Board will advise the two houses to reject the proposal made by the American Joint Merchant Marine Committee for rises in the basic rates of subsidy, the extension of the subsidy period from ten to fifteen years and the continued payment for the carriage of the mails. Ships receiving direct aid from the Government will be required to transport the mails free, but the Post Office Department will pay a sum equivalent to this compensation into the Merchant Marine Fund. It is quite evident that the American shipowners cannot hope for more than has been recommended by the

Shipping Board and President Harding. While the passage of the legislation is to be expected in the House of Representatives, the large amount of business in the Senate makes it doubtful if the cash subsidy feature will be acted upon before next December.

Steps are to be taken to prevent the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco from withdrawing its ships from the service to Australian ports. The mail contract which the Oceanic Line has had with the Government for many years expires soon. Officials have informed the Shipping Board that the two boats are losing \$70,000 a year. This is more than double the subsidy which would be available under the terms of the proposed legislation. However, the Post Office Department, upon the recommendation of the Shipping Board, the Department of Commerce and the Navy Department, will ask Congress to appropriate enough money to give the maximum mail subsidy, in order that the Ventura and the Sonoma may be kept on the run to the Antipodes.

The board has advertised for sale a group of seven old ex-German freighters, with the intention of disposing of them to foreign companies in the event no American company desires to buy them. The Government is having a number of inquiries for its ships, due to the improvement in the shipping situation.

The Shipping Board, having placed a value of \$76,000 on all the lake type freighters, has disposed of three more ships to the Luckenbach Steamship Company. Thus far

eight ships have been acquired recently by the New York line, and announcement has been made that negotiations are under way for two more large freighters. Two of the latest acquisitions are oil-burning freighters, built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation by the Japanese, in the war. It is understood that the price was about \$26 a dead-weight ton.

The United Fruit Company has withdrawn from the West Indies conference, because the Shipping Board refused to take back Government-owned tonnage allocated to the Clyde Line for the same service. This has caused rates to fall somewhat, and has led to rumors of a rate war. However, it is understood that the other lines are trying to prevent such a situation. The Shipping Board has been invited to reorganize the Levant conference, which was broken up several months ago. It has informed the British lines and other foreign lines that it will consent to such a plan, provided all of the companies are willing to rejoin. Rates are much more stable when conferences are in force and in most cases higher.

The tariffs to the Continent remain abnormally low and much less than to the United Kingdom. Due to this differential, which may be attributed to the keen competition of lines operating to Dutch and German ports, there has been trans-shipment to United Kingdom ports. The U. K. conference has held, in spite of all difficulties, while the Continental conference has been disrupted upon several occasions. Traffic may assert that there is greater indication that the rates to United Kingdom ports will prove to be normal than those to the Continent.

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The New York Central Railroad Company—continued

six months of 1921, as compared with the average earnings for employees in 1917, indicate that wages are still much higher than prior to the Federal control period. The company is negotiating with its employees looking to further reductions in pay and further changes in working rules. In some cases these matters have been referred to the Labor Board.

The report refers to an agreement entered into in the latter part of 1920 with the Chicago Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to acquire the Chicago Junction Railway property by the purchase of all the capital stock of the Chicago & Indiana Railroad Company and the lease to that company of all the properties of the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

At the time of the report the application to the Interstate Commerce Commission was still pending, but the company has now received the necessary authority from the Commission.

The increase in the property investment accounts during the year was \$25,234,975.

The total number of stockholders during the year was 34,328, or over 9,000 more than on December 31, 1915. In 1915 there were 2,772 holders located abroad, and at the end of 1921 but 504.

The report states that the Board of Directors

has authorized the issue of not exceeding \$23,478,880 of stock for the acquisition of the capital stock, common and preferred, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. There is outstanding \$9,985,500 of the preferred stock and \$47,028,700 of the common stock of that company, not including \$1,500 of preferred stock and \$27,600 of common stock nominally issued but held in its treasury. The New York Central owns \$30,207,700 of the common stock, but none of the preferred, 53 1/2 per cent. of all of the outstanding stock. On December 14, 1921, the Board of Directors made an offer, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the stockholders of the preferred and common stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company to purchase the stock on the following bases:

One share of New York Central stock for one share of the preferred stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Eighty shares of New York Central stock for one hundred shares of the common stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet acted upon the company's application in this matter. The New York Central paid its indebtedness to the War Finance Corporation of \$17,500,000. It has increased the amount of its notes given to the Director General of Railroads in reduction of its indebtedness to him for additions and betterments during Federal control to a total of \$26,500,000. In April, 1922, the company sold an issue of its 5 per cent. Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds and from the proceeds paid these notes.

Eliminating from operating expenses certain adjustments in connection with the guaranty period, a decrease for the year of \$82,539,470 is shown, reflecting the falling off in traffic, the economies effected by the company during the year and reduction in wages and in costs of material and fuel.

Commenting on the improvements completed or under way during the year, President Smith draws attention to the work of building the Hudson River Connecting Railroad, controlled by the New York Central and incorporated in 1913 to build a bridge with approaches across the Hudson River, connecting the West Shore Railroad at Feura Bush with the New York Central just north of Stuyvesant with a branch to connect with the Boston & Albany Railroad. The proposed high level bridge connection is for the purpose of relieving congestion at Albany, of avoiding interruption and delay to traffic on account of the frequent opening of the drawbridges at Albany and of obviating the long and steep grades which must be overcome in crossing the Hudson Valley at this point. The improvement will greatly facilitate the movement of freight to and from points in New England and New York City.

For the new Union Passenger Terminal at Cleveland, Ohio, an engineering organization has been formed by the Cleveland Union Terminals Company to proceed with the construction.

The report states that the New York Central has authorized, subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the taking by the company of a lease to be effective January 31, 1922, of the property and franchises of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company for the term of the lessor's corporate existence, subject to termination of such lease by the lessee upon ninety days' notice. The proposed lease will include an assignment by the lessor of the lease-

holds proposed to be acquired by it, through lease or assignment of lease of the properties and franchises of the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company, Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company and the Zanesville & Western Railway Company. The New York Central controls all the stock of the lessor companies except a few shares of the stock of the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company. The lease of these properties will effect substantial economies in the expense of operation and accounting. Application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority

to consummate the lease is pending before the Commission.

For the Boston & Albany Railroad, which is leased to the New York Central, the report gives separate statistics showing railway operating revenues for the year of \$30,688,573, and a net deficit, after the cash rental, interest on bonds and other charges paid by the Central, an asset of \$1,351,943. This deficit is reflected in the net income of the New York Central, heretofore stated.

May 23, 1922.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

DETAIL OF RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES

	1921	1920	Decrease
Revenues from Transportation:			
Freight	\$16,406,466 33	\$18,252,419 12	\$1,745,952 79
Passenger	10,905,705 39	11,572,177 91	666,472 52
All others	2,126,768 36	2,920,589 70	793,821 34
Incidental and joint facility	\$29,529,940 08	\$32,745,166 73	\$3,215,226 65
	1,158,633 61	1,592,043 71	433,410 10
Total railway operating expenses	\$30,688,573 69	\$34,337,210 44	\$3,648,636 75

DETAIL OF RAILWAY OPERATING EXPENSES

	1921	1920	Decrease
Maintenance of way and structures	\$3,984,433 31	\$4,885,023 07a	\$890,589 76
Maintenance of equipment	5,456,328 05	5,585,021 48a	128,693 43
Traffic expenses	330,845 55	326,552 91a	4,292 64
Transportation expenses	15,318,032 71	19,832,183 18a	4,514,150 47
Miscellaneous operations	611,833 38	786,644 14	174,810 75
General expenses	729,228 15	772,538 37a	43,310 22
Transportation for investment—Cr.	2,391 86	9,587 38	7,195 52
Total railway operating expenses	\$26,528,311 30	\$32,178,375 77a	\$5,650,064 47
Increase			

RATIO OF RAILWAY OPERATING EXPENSES, BY GROUPS, TO RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES

	1921	1920
Maintenance of ways and structures	12.98	14.22a
Maintenance of equipment	17.79	16.27a
Traffic expenses	1.08	.95a
Transportation expenses	50.24	57.76a
Miscellaneous operations	1.99	2.29
General expenses	2.38	2.25
Transportation for investment—Cr.	.02	.03
	86.44	93.71a

a Details adjusted for purposes of comparison.

DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME

	1921	1920
Rent for leased roads		\$3,195,184 29
TAXES ACCRUED		
On Capital Stock:		
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	\$22,917 47	
State of New York	2,182 00	25,099 50
On gross earnings, New York		2,000 00
On the value of real and personal property		1,064,207 24
On special franchises		4,599 63
State income tax, Massachusetts		11,602 02
Federal Government income tax		225,000 00
Total railway taxes accrued		\$1,332,595 45

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AFFECTING INCOME

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1921	Year ended Dec. 31, 1920	Increase
OPERATING INCOME			
Railway operating revenues	\$30,688,573 69		
Railway operating expenses	26,528,311 30		
NET REVENUE FROM RAILWAY OPERATIONS	\$4,160,262 39		
Percentage of expenses to revenues	(80.44)		
Railway tax accruals	\$1,332,595 45		
Uncollectible railway revenues	5,294 28		
RAILWAY OPERATING INCOME	\$2,822,972 66		
Equipment rents, net debit	\$771,814 41		
Joint facility rents, net debit	179,855 17		
NET RAILWAY OPERATING INCOME	\$1,870,703 08	\$3,231,614 30a	\$1,360,911 22

	1921	1920	Increase
OTHER INCOME			
Additional compensation and adjustment of standard return under contract with Director General of Railroads for lease of railroad property during Federal control	\$103,355 40		\$103,355 40
Miscellaneous rent income	188,233 06	\$199,517 18	\$11,284 12
Income from unfunded securities and accounts	31,529 26	43,194 60	\$11,665 34
Miscellaneous income	67,894 21a	189,087 91c	\$121,193 70
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	\$255,223 51	\$53,623 87	\$201,599 64
GROSS INCOME	\$2,125,926 50	\$3,285,238 17	\$1,159,311 58

	1921	1920	Increase
DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME			
Rental of Boston & Albany Railroad and its leased and operated lines	\$3,195,184 29	\$3,195,915 22	\$730 93
War taxes accrued	124,444 48	124,444 48	
Interest on unfunded debt	236,245 44	113,026 29	\$123,219 15
Corporate general expenses	29,178 95	29,178 95	
Miscellaneous income charges	46,439 94	59,084 85c	\$12,644 91
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME	\$3,477,869 67	\$3,403,480 00	\$74,389 58
NET DEFICIT	\$1,351,943 08	\$118,241 92	\$1,233,701 16

a—Includes compensation accrued under contract with Director General January and February, Guaranty under Transportation Act of 1920 March to August and net railway operating income—corporate—September to December.

b—Includes accrual account Guaranty under Transportation Act, 1920.

c—1920 figures revised to include revenues and expenses prior to January 1, 1918.

d—War taxes for 1921 included in Railway tax accruals.

*Debit balance.

†Credit balance.

‡Decrease.

TAXES ACCRUED

On capital stock		
State of New York	\$159,125 67	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	96,203 03	
State of Illinois	3,399 04	\$257,727 64
On gross earnings		
State of New York	\$285,662 60	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	20,910 61	
State of Ohio	279,002 62	585,575 92

Railroad Commissioners assessments, Ohio	6,779 16	
Canadian provincial	13,704 96	
Federal Government taxes	1,651,767 84	
On the value of real and personal property (including leased lines)	14,034,801 64	
On special franchises (including leased lines)	1,545,586 47	
Canadian war taxes	36,219 54	
Total railway taxes accrued	\$18,132,163 17	
Miscellaneous tax accruals	278,196 10	
Grand total	\$18,410,359 27	

DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME

Interest on funded debt		
Mortgage bonds	\$20,503,790 07	
Collateral bonds	1,750,000 00	
Debtenture bonds	6,192,500 00	
Long term notes	1,605,565 56	
Equipment trust obligations	3,546,643 38	
Total interest of funded debt	\$33,598,489 01	
Rent for leased roads	6,705,480 51	

DIVIDENDS

Charged to income of the year 1921	
5 per cent.	\$12,470,641 01

DETAIL OF RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES

	1921	1920*	Increase	Decrease
Revenues from transportation				
Freight	\$179,170,832 03	\$209,792,208 11	\$30,621,376 08	
Passenger	80,432,126 11	84,601,640 43	4,169,514 32	
All others	23,106,847 60	32,482,340 54	9,375,492 85	
Total	\$282,712,805 83	\$326,876,189 08	\$44,163,383 25	
Revenues from				
Incidental and joint facility	9,418,189 23	11,746,267 41	2,330,078 18	
Total railway operating revenues	\$292,130,995 06	\$338,622,456 49	\$46,491,461 43	
*January-February: Federal control. March-August: "Guaranty period." September-December: Corporate operation.				

DETAIL OF RAILWAY OPERATING EXPENSES

	1921	1920	Increase	Decrease
Maintenance of way and structures	\$28,818,740 85	\$47,884,352 71†	\$19,065,611 86	
Maintenance of equipment	64,455,870 94	93,296,748 22†	28,840,877 28	
Traffic expenses	3,504,504 23	3,460,096 60†	\$35,407 63	
Transportation expenses	112,561,559 17	159,203,029 38†	46,641,490 21	
Miscellaneous operations	3,894,423 90	4,806,627 58	912,203 68	
General expenses	8,925,925 35	9,141,514 23†	315,588 88	
Transportation for investment—Cr.	292,614 66	2,196 11	290,418 55	
Total railway operating expenses	\$221,768,389 78	\$317,799,172 61†	\$96,030,782 83	
†Adjusted for purposes of comparison.				

RATIO OF RAILWAY OPERATING EXPENSES, BY GROUPS, TO RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES

	1921	1920*
Maintenance of way and structures	9.86	14.14†
Maintenance of equipment	22.06	27.55†
Traffic expenses	1.21	1.02†
Transportation expenses	38.53	47.01†
Miscellaneous operations	1.33	1.42
General expenses	3.02	2.70†
Transportation for investment—Cr.	.10	..
Total	75.91	93.84†
*January-February: Federal control. March-August: "Guaranty period." September-December: Corporate operation.		
†Adjusted for purposes of comparison.		

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Liberty 1st 3 1/2s, 1932-47.....	99.74	100.00	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-47.....	99.70	99.80	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Liberty 1st-2d 4 1/2s, 1932-47.....	100.10	100.20	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Liberty 2d 4 1/2s, 1921-42.....	99.86	99.88	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Liberty 3d 4 1/2s, Sept. 15, 1929.....	99.94	99.98	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Liberty 4th 4 1/2s, 1933-38.....	100.00	100.02	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Victory 3 1/2s.....	100.00	100.02	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Victory 3 1/2s.....	100.72	100.78	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Panama 2s.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Panama 3s, 1961.....	89	92	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Hawaiian 5 1/2s.....	Quot.	on Req.	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Philippine 4s.....	Quot.	on Req.	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731
Philippine 5 1/2s, 1941.....	107	108 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 813
Porto Rico 3 1/2s.....	Quot.	on Req.	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....Rector 6731

FOREIGN SECURITIES, INCLUDING NOTES

AUSTRIA:				GOVERNMENT ISSUES			
Austrian 6s, Treasury.....	13	17		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Austrian 6s, Treasury.....	10	13		C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500		
Austrian 6s, Treasury.....	10	13		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
ARGENTINA:				Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Argentine Ry. Recession 4s.....	64 1/2	65 1/2		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
Argentine 4s, 1896-1900.....	61 1/2	62 1/2		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Argentine 4s, 1896-1900.....	61 1/2	62 1/2		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Argentine 4s, 1896-1900.....	61 1/2	62 1/2		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
Argentine 4s, 1897.....	64 1/2	65		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Argentine 4s, 1897.....	61 1/2	62 1/2		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Argentine 4s, 1897.....	65	66		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Argentine 5s, 1945.....	82 1/2	83		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Argentine 5s, 1909 (120 pieces).....	79	80		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Argentine 5s, 1909 (100 pieces).....	82	83		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Argentine 5s, 1909 (listed).....	85	86		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Argentine 5s, 1909 (large).....	82	82 1/2		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
Argentine 5s, 1909 (small).....	78 1/2	79		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
Argentine 5s, 1945 (120 pieces).....	79	79 1/2		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Argentine 5s, 45 (unlisted Nos.).....	82 1/2	83 1/2		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Argentine 5s, 45 (small).....	79	80		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Argentine Int'l 5s, 45 (listed Nos.).....	84 1/2	86		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
BELGIUM:				A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	73	76		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	73	75		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	72	76		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	73	75		Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Broad 7130		
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	70 1/2	71 1/2		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	75 1/2	76 1/2		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	76	79		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	70 1/2	71 1/2		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Belgian 6s, 1921.....	83	87		Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300		
Belgian External 6s, 1925.....	102 1/2	102 1/2		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Belgian 7 1/2s, 1945.....	108	108 1/2		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
Belgian 8s, 1941.....	106 1/2	107 1/2		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 813		
BOLIVIA:				A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Bolivian 6s, 1920.....	82	84		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Bolivian 6s, 1940.....	82	85		A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330		
Bolivian 6s, 1940.....	83	85		Reynolds, Fish & Co., 15 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 6696		

Open Security Market—Bonds

RAILROADS—Continued[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

Bld Offered	
1	100
2	100
3	100
4	100
5	100
6	100
7	100
8	100
9	100
10	100
11	100
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Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
John Nickerson Jr.	61 Broadway, N. Y. C. Bowl.	Gr. 6840
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Otto Billo, 37 Wall St., N. Y. C.		Handover 6297
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
Pynchon & Co.	111 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Rector 813
John Nickerson Jr.	61 Broadway, N. Y. C. Bowl.	Gr. 6840

Bennett M.

[illegible]

.7% pf. 80 W. O. Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway

[illegible]

Bank., 253 258 Gilbert Elliott & Co., 63 Ex

[illegible]

26 Exchange Place **New**
Telephone Bowling Green 0290

Y 29. 1922